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ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Compromise Plan on European Security Outlined

LD242310 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1957 GMT 24 Mar 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Vienna, March 24 (TANJUG)—A proposal on military aspects of European Security which the neutral and non-aligned countries will submit at the Vienna C.S.C.E. (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) meeting tomorrow affirms the C.S.C.E. process as a common instrument of all 35 country-signatories of the Helsinki Act, Yugoslav delegation head Ambassador Ignac Golob stated today.

Golob will tomorrow present the proposal of Austria, Finland, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Malta, San Marino, Switzerland and Sweden at the plenary session tomorrow.

The neutral and non-aligned [N-N] countries have adopted a compromise solution so as to rally the participants of the Vienna meeting around it, the Yugoslav delegation head said.

The compromise solution lends support to the announced readiness of the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries to open talks on conventional disarmament but at the same time insists on the competence of all CSCE participating states for security in Europe. The upcoming arrangement of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty is provisional and must acknowledge the security interests of each of the 35 participating states, Golob set out.

Golob said that NATO, primarily the U.S., is investing efforts towards excluding the 2 bloc [as received] countries' negotiations on disarmament in Europe from under the Vienna CSCE competence, which is in discrepancy with the already achieved consensus at the Madrid CSCE meeting.

Golob further said that Warsaw Treaty members have agreed that talks on conventional disarmament be restricted to the two military alliances, but urge firmer ties with the CSCE.

N-N countries propose that the Conference on Confidence-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe be convened at the earliest possible opportunity. Negotiations between the two blocs on conventional disarmament in Europe would be conducted parallely, Golob said.

The N-N countries proposal envisages the establishment of CSCE mechanism for regular and comprehensive information and exchange of opinion of all 35 countries on the progress and results of inter-bloc negotiations on conventional disarmament. This would enable all CSCE participants to protect their interests and ensure that their stand is taken into consideration in the two blocs' negotiations [words indistinct] countries), Golob said.

U.S. Closure of PLO UN Mission Denounced

AU241143 Tirana ATA in English
0945 GMT 24 Mar 88

["The PSR of Albania Denounces the Decision of the U.S. Congress on the Closure of the PLO Mission at the UN"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 24 (ATA)—At the UN General Assembly where it is being held the debate on the U.S. decision to close down the mission of the PLO observer at the UN, on March 22 the floor was also taken by the representative of PSR of Albania, Bashkim Pitarka, who said among others:

The very fact that the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly resumed its proceedings for the second time to examine the decision of the U.S. Congress concerning the closure of the mission of the permanent observer of the Palestinian Liberation Organization at this organisation clearly shows not only the worry of the member countries but also the resolute opposition of their overwhelming majority towards this arbitrary decision. This decision was rightfully described as a flagrant violation of the agreement on the UN seat, as an open and dangerous interference of the U.S.A. in the home affairs of the UN and as a serious threat towards its integrity and activity. The delegation of the PSR of Albania fully agrees with this evaluation and joins the legitimate protest of the Arab states and of the other member states towards this open violation of the international right and a grave challenge towards the UN.

The moment of announcing this decision of the U.S. Congress is not fortuitous, the representative of the PSRA underlined. It was declared at the time when the Palestinian population in the occupied territories has risen in a powerful revolt against the violence and criminal actions of the Israeli occupiers.

Speaking of the Middle East, the representative of the PSR of Albania said among others that the aspirations and interests of the peoples, the cause of peace and security in this region and in the world, demand from all the sovereign and freedom loving countries to oppose and resolutely fight against the aggressive policy and activity of the superpowers, against their attempts to establish hegemony in the world, to impose their will and dictate.

Assembly Delegation Continues Turkish Visit

Assemblymen Meet Ozal

AU241136 Tirana ATA in English
0935 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Tirana, March 24 (ATA)—The premier of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, received on March 23 the delegation of the People's Assembly headed by Comrade Rita Marko. Attending the reception was also the vice president of the Great National Assembly of Turkey, Abdulalim Aras. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Turkey, Nesip Kaci.

During this friendly meeting there were conducted talks on the present relations between Albania and Turkey as well as on the roads and possibilities to further promote them in the fields of economy, trade, culture, etc., in the interest of the two peoples and countries.

Comrade Rita Marko conveyed to the premier, Turgut Ozal, the best considerations and wishes by the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, as well as by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani. On his part, the premier, Turgut Ozal, thanked on the wishes and expressed the feelings of sympathy and respect for the Albanian people and their leaders.

Confer With Evren

AU241135 Tirana ATA in English
0930 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Tirana, March 24 (ATA)—The president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, received in his residence on March 23 the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Rita Marko, and held a warm and friendly talk with him. Present at the meeting was also the president of the Great National Assembly of Turkey, Yildirim Akbulat. Attending was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Turkey, Nesip Kaci.

The President Kenan Evren expressed his satisfaction over the visit of the delegation of the People's Assembly to Turkey, and evaluated also the close and friendly relations existing between the Turkish and the Albanian peoples. He said that the mutual parliamentarian visits serve this friendship and contribute to the further strengthening and development of the relations between the two countries.

Comrade Rita Marko handed over to the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, a message by the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia. He stressed the traditional friendship binding the Albanian people with the Turkish peoples. He said that the mutual parliamentarian visits serve this friendship and contribute to the further strengthening and development of the relations between the two countries.

Comrade Rita Marko handed over to the president of Turkey, Kenan Evren, a mesage by the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia. He stressed the traditional friendship binding that Albanian people with the Turkish and expressed the confidence that the relations between Albania and Turkey wil be further promoted to the interest of the two countries, peace and security in the Balkans.

Conclude Ankara Visit

AU251255 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] The delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Comrade Rita Marko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is on an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Turkey, was received by Minister of State Mehmet Yazar. They discussed about ways and possibilities to further expand economic and trade relations between Albania and Turkey. During its stay in Ankara, the Albanian delegation visited the Mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey, and laid a wreath on his grave. The delegation also visited the Museum of Anatolian Civilization, where it got acquainted with the ancient culture and traditions of the Turkish people. The delegation also visited a truck factory.

On the occasion of the visit, Nesip Kaci, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Turkey, hosted a reception at the embassy premises. The reception, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Turkish Grand National Assembly Speaker Yildirim Akbulut; Ali Tojgan, special presidential adviser; (Erdal Inonu), chairman of the Social Democratic Party; (Barlas Dogu), chairman of the inter-parliamentarian group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials, and other guests.

The delegation left Ankara on 24 March for Istanbul. It was seen off at the airport by Turkish Grand National Assembly Speaker Yildirim Akbulut, who once again expressed his pleasure over the visit of the Albanian People's Assembly delegation. In Istanbul, the delegation was welcomed by the city's mayor, (Cahit Bayar).

Alia Greets Greece's Tsartzetakis

AU241944 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Khristo Tsartzetakis, president of the Republic of Greece:

On the occasion of the National Day of Greece, it is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to covey to you sincere greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the friendly Greek people and your country's prosperity.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Greece may continue to develop and be strengthened in the interest of both our neighboring peoples and of peace and security in the region.

Alia Visits Vlore Cooperative, Oilfield

AU240927 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Tirana, March 24 (ATA)—Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, who attended the proceedings of the plenum of the Vlore District Party Committee, went to the agricultural cooperative of Sevaster, bearing the name of the hero of the people, Kanan Maze, to one of wells of the oil-drilling research enterprise, and met with artists and creators, men of arts and culture of the district.

He was accompanied by Faik Cinaj, first secretary of the District Party Committee and Luan Muhameti, chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council.

At the agricultural cooperative of Sevaster, Comrade Ramiz Alia got acquainted with the state of affairs in this economy, the results attained and the greater targets they have set to themselves.

Then amidst the powerful applause of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. He conveyed to the inhabitants of this region the warm greetings of the Central Committee of the party.

The Sevaster region, he said, is known of its historic past, bravery and patriotism. The people were linked like flesh to bone with the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Great transformations have taken place in our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on. They are a result of the policy of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. We already have a complex powerful industry and an advanced agriculture that marches on the road of its intensive development. A whole revolution has taken place in the social life, education, culture and the mode of living.

Great progress has also been made in the district of Vlore and the agricultural cooperatives of your zone.

Husbandry is distinguished for the diversity of the products it gives to the people. It is the main supply not only for the food industry but also for that of shoes, textiles, etc. The needs of these industries increase the value of husbandry.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of some important problems treated of by the fifth plenum of the CC of the party. The tasks of this plenum, he stressed, do not belong only to the working people of the front of culture, but to the whole people and particularly intelligentsia.

Socialism has brought about a new mode of living in these areas. Our peasantry knows to work in a cultured way and lead a beautiful life.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that the appeal of the initiating commission to hold the 6th Congress of the Agricultural Cooperatives, that is encouraging everywhere the revolutionary initiatives of the peasantry, will enhance its mobilization at work to fulfil and overfulfil the tasks in all the fields. He wished the cooperativists of this mountain region fresh successes in this year of the 80th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

On March 22 afternoon, Comrade Ramiz Alia went amidst the oilmen of one of the wells of the oil drilling research enterprise, where he was warmly welcomed by workers, technicians, engineers, and designers.

He got closely acquainted with the efforts of the oilmen, talked and exchanged opinions with them on the work.

After pointing out the special care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally to make investments in this vital sector, that is materialized with the fulfilment of all the needs of the country for oil and the insurance of large income from export, he stressed the continuity of this correct policy and the tasks facing the oilmen to further increase production. We all are convinced, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, that Albania is an oil-bearing country. That is why we are optimistic in struggling for oil. Quick strides, he said, must be taken for the rational exploitation of the known zones, because there we have great reserves. But the main thing for the oilmen, specialists is to discover new oil bearing fields.

Likewise, on March 22 Comrade Amiz Alia met at the "Hysni Kapo" Palace of Culture with artists, writers, creators, men of arts and culture of the district of Vlore. He was informed on the work being done by the Vlore creators in the context of implementing the tasks set by the 5th plenum of the CC of the party.

Taking the floor at this meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others that the 5th plenum of the CC of the party constitutes an event of great importance not only for the creators and working people of culture, but for all the people, for the whole country's life. This plenum, he said, was a demand of the time.

Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on the tasks facing the writers, artists, creators, men of arts and culture to respond better to the actual stage of development.

He wished the district of Vlore claim distinction in the general cultural activities and particularly in the culture of living and present itself worthily in the Gjirokaster Folkloric Festival, to be organized in this year of the 80th anniversary of Comrade Enver Hoxha's birthday.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia visited an exhibition by Vlore painters with motives from Dropull.

The speech Comrade Ramiz Alia made at the meeting of the plenum of the district party committee as well as the meetings and warm talks with the cooperativists, oilmen, men of arts and culture aroused a new inspiration among the people of Vlore District. Comrade Ramiz Alia returned in Tirana on March 23.

Zhivkov Receives New Soviet Envoy Sharapov

AU251149 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Today State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov received Viktor Sharapov, the newly appointed Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, who presented his letters of accreditation.

In his greetings speech at the ceremony, the Soviet ambassador stressed the indestructible ties of fraternal friendship that link the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The high level of civic activity of the millions of workers in our two countries, said Viktor Sharapov, daily provide new dimensions for our cooperation, which is ensuring the successful implementation of the accords reached at the talks between the leaders of the two fraternal parties and countries and during the meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Later in his speech, the Soviet ambassador spoke about the preparations for the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference in the USSR, which is to analyze the fundamental results from the past 3 years of life and work under the conditions of restructuring. We are convinced, he stated, that the positive changes in all spheres of life in the Soviet Union are also in accord with the interests of the other fraternal socialist countries and with the interests of peace and progress. We are closely studying the practical work of socialist construction in Bulgaria, Viktor Sharapov stressed, because the coincidence in principle of the aims, tasks, and trends of the restructuring in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria provide an opportunity for us to make use of our friends' experience in solving the tasks of raising the USSR's development to a qualitatively new level and in deepening the relations between our fraternal peoples in all fields of life.

The CPSU leadership gives a high assessment to the Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the international arena.

In conclusion, Viktor Sharapov, the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, pointed out that he would contribute with all means to further strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our peoples, which correspond to the specific long-term interests of the Bulgarian people and the interests of socialism and peace.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov most sincerely congratulated the Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. He expressed his thanks to the Soviet party and state leadership for the sincere comradely good wishes, and for his part conveyed his best wishes to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the whole of the Soviet people.

By coincidence, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, you are beginning your new job in the month of March, the month of notable anniversaries of events of historic importance for Bulgarian-Russian and Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. These provide an occasion for us once again to note the high level of the relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, based on the principles of socialist internationalism and the unique role and importance of the Bulgarian-Soviet political alliance for building socialism in our country.

We are following with (?great) interest, approve, and totally and warmly support the processes of revolutionary restructuring in the Soviet Union, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed. At my meetings with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, he pointed out, we reached the common conclusion that, in their aims, tasks, and trends, the processes of restructuring in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union coincide in principle. They also create preconditions for deepening the Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and open up wide space for raising this cooperation to a qualitatively higher level.

Turning in his speech to the subject of contemporary international relations, the chairman of the State Council stated that the Soviet Union's program for a nuclear-free world, a world free of arms and violence, and for mankind's survival and progress lies at the center of the East-West dialogue and inspires the whole of the world public and all peoples with hopes and optimism.

The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and Nikola Manolov, secretary to the State Council.

Further Details on Maltese Minister's Visit

Talks With Mladenov

AU241930 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)—The ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Malta, Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Vincent Tabone, had talks here today on questions of the international situation, especially on issues of the Mediterranean region, as well as on the bilateral relations.

Both ministers are on the opinion that war must forever be eliminated as means for solution of disputable issues [sentence as received].

Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Vincent Tabone expressed the satisfaction of their countries over the recent positive tendencies in international relations: the Soviet-American INF Treaty and the further promotion of the Helsinki process. At the same time they expressed alarm over the attempts for hampering of these tendencies, for continuing of the military confrontation and the arms race. The two sides stressed the need of overcoming the stereotype and sterile approaches based only on the military strategic and geopolitical categories. Apart from the key problems of peace and war the new political

thinking, the new approaches are aiming at solving other global problems: ecological, demographic, underdevelopment, etc., pointed out the two ministers.

Bulgaria and Malta assessed highly the different initiatives for security and disarmament in Europe and in the world and stressed the priority importance of the 50 per cent reduction of the strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the U.S. at strict adherence to the 1972 ABM Treaty and the inclusion of the sea and air based missiles in the dialogue [sentence as received].

The importance of the ideas for the establishing of zones free of nuclear weapons was also stressed during the talks.

The two sides voiced support [for] the Vienna forum and expressed hope that it will give real contribution to the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the continent.

Discussing the Mediterranean problems the two sides were unanimous that the situation in the region is of great importance for the European security. It was pointed out that the Mediterranean is bristling with weapons capable of destroying Europe.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the attention attached by Bulgaria to the situation in the Mediterranean to which she is linked by interests of political, economic and ecological character. The two sides voiced their joint support to Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposals oriented toward lessening of the military tension in the Mediterranean, toward increasing of trust and guaranteeing security of shipping.

The two ministers expressed identical or similar views on the need of political regulation of the regional conflicts from Central America to the southeast part of Asia.

Mr Petur Mladenov briefed his guest on Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy in the Balkans.

Dr Vincent Tabone stressed that his country commends highly the Belgrade Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Balkan Countries.

The ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Malta discussed in detail bilateral relations, expressing satisfaction with the active contacts at the state and the sociopolitical level. Business and cultural ties are making progress, and commercial exchanges are satisfying, too. At the same time, the sides stressed the need to seek new areas and forms of cooperation. The Maltese chief diplomat said that two-way trade should be balanced, among other things through compensatory services such as ship repair. The sides believe that joint ventures and shared investment, including ones in third countries [sentence as received]. Agriculture and tourism were singled out as promising areas for the promotion of cooperation.

Specific measures were outlined to boost cultural contacts, which both sides defined as showing particular promise from the point of view of peace and understanding.

After the talks, Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Vincent Tabone signed a plan for exchanges and cooperation in science, education, culture and sports.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 24 March repeats the BTA report on Mladenov-Tabone talks and adds: "Minister Petur Mladenov gave an official dinner in honor of his Maltese colleague, Dr Vincent Tabone. The dinner was attended by ministers, deputy ministers, economic figures, and the officials who are accompanying the guest."]

Talks With Zhivkov, Atanasov

AU251409 Sofia BTA in English
1249 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, today received Dr Vincent Tabone, minister of foreign affairs of Malta, who is paying an official visit here.

Discussing the international situation, the sides focused on the implications of the East-West dialogue, on the promotion of the Helsinki process and on the situation in the Mediterranean. Mr Zhivkov and Dr Tabone stressed the importance of the Soviet-American INF Treaty as a first step towards actual disarmament.

The Bulgarian State Council president voiced his country's concern over NATO's plans to "compensate" for the elimination of the two classes of nuclear weapons by modernizing and building up its nuclear and conventional stockpiles in Europe and the adjacent areas. He went on to say that Bulgaria follows closely developments in the Mediterranean and attaches great importance to the building of peace and security in that region.

For his part, Dr Vincent Tabone expressed his country's concern over the situation in the Mediterranean and emphasised its desire for strengthening peace and security.

Both sides stressed the significance of the Soviet initiatives put forward in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's speech before the Yugoslav Federal Assembly.

Exchanging views on some of the regional conflicts, the sides ascertained a considerable similarity and proximity of the views they hold on most of the problems.

Considering the state of bilateral relations, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Vincent Tabone declared themselves in favour of wider trade and economic contacts, cultural exchanges and ecological cooperation.

Today Dr Vincent Tabone was also received by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. They emphasised the successes achieved in trade and economic exchanges during the last few years and reiterated Bulgaria's and Malta's preparedness for the promotion of cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

USSR-Romanian Economic Relations Reviewed
AU241902 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian
23 Mar 88 p 5

[Article by Petyo Petyov, "BTA correspondent": "Mutual Benefit Opens Wide the Gates of Cooperation"]

[Text] During the last 2 years the USSR and Romania have exchanged more than R10 billion worth of goods. This is a significant growth, especially when one takes into consideration the fact that the trade exchange between the 2 countries during the last 5-Year Plan period was R17 billion.

Unlike trade with the developed capitalist countries, whose scope has been constantly decreasing in recent years, Romania's economic relations with the USSR are steadily growing. The share of export to the USSR in Romania's total foreign trade has gone from 26 to 34 percent since 1985. Furthermore, today Romanian industry is receiving much more raw material, fuel, and electric power from the USSR. The share of these commodity groups in USSR exports to Romania has increased from 40 percent in 1974 to 50 percent in 1984, and to 70 percent in 1987, when our northern neighbor received 3.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas; 4 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power; 4.7 million tons of petroleum; 4.5 million tons of iron ore concentration; 1.7 million tons of coal for power plants; and 1 million tons of coking coal. In just the last year, the USSR supply of electric power increased almost 40 percent, and natural gas—20 percent.

The Soviet participation in the modernization of the facilities in the metallurgy and the chemical industry with machines and specialists is especially important for Romanian industry. In 1987 the equipment of the workshops at the Bucharest "23 August" machine building plant, the "Slatina" pipe-producing plant, and other major industrial enterprises has been renewed with Soviet technical assistance. USSR-Romanian cooperation in producing equipment for power supply, helicopter construction, airplane construction, and laser equipment is continuing. Within the framework of the agreements on production and technological cooperation Romanian workers and specialists are participating in developing the gas fields near Sovetabad and constructing the Krivoy Rog ore-enriching combine.

During 1987 Romanian exports of machines and equipment for the USSR surpassed for the first time R1 billion. Most of these machines and equipment were related to the petroleum and gas industries. Romania is specializing in the production of such equipment within the CEMA framework. The supplies of other Romanian plants are also increasing. Romanian exports of metal cutting machines doubled in comparison with 1986. The Soviet market reacted well to Romanian furniture, clothes, and shoes. The consumer goods will occupy an ever growing place in bilateral trade.

The history of USSR-Romanian relations was enriched by the first agreement on establishing direct links between the Iasi heavy machine building combine and the Novo Kramatorsk machine building plant. Cooperation between the two plants will include joint designing and production of metallurgy equipment. Talks are being conducted on establishing direct relations between several other USSR and Romanian plants, as well as on building in Romania a joint enterprise for the production of vehicle tires.

Prosecutor on Glasnost in Law Case
AU250801 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian
23 Mar 88 p 2

[Publication of letter from Vasil Mruchkov, chief prosecutor of Bulgaria, to the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial office, under rubric "Feedback": "Again on the Subject of the Article 'The Festive Dinner Did Not Take Place'"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] The RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial office continues to receive reaction to the article entitled "The Festive Dinner Did Not Take Place," published in Issue No. 355 of 21 December 1988. Many of these letters are addressed to the author personally, while others are accompanied by copies of letters sent to the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Bulgaria. In most of the letters readers express their views on the acts committed by the persons mentioned in the above-mentioned article. As we have already stated, the newspaper is not in a position to publish all the responses, all the more because many of them are similar in nature and content. However, even that proportion of the letters that in our assessment are worth bringing to public notice have been held back, because we were waiting to receive the response from the Chief Prosecutor's Office. In the reply we have received, Chief Prosecutor Vasil Mruchkov writes: "I hope that you will give publicity to the full text of this letter." We hereby fulfill his request.

Esteemed Editor in Chief,

The critical article by Dimitur Deliyski entitled "The Festive Dinner Did Not Take Place," published in Issue No. 355 of RABOTNICHESKO DELO dated 21 December 1988, aroused great interest in the Chief Prosecutor's Office. An investigation was carried out of the affair. The results of the investigation were discussed by the leadership of the Chief Prosecutor's Office. The conduct of the investigation and discussion of its results

took considerable time, since the papers of the penal general case No. 604/1987 of the Sofia City Court, which formed the basis for the article, take up 44 volumes. This is why we are sending you our reply almost a month and a half after the article was published.

The critical article raises a number of basic questions in which the prosecutor's office is directly involved. I will briefly set out out our viewpoint on these matters:

The first issue concerns whether Academician Georgi Brankov, Professor Dobromir Kolarov, and Prof Khristo Khristov "illegally appropriated" the sums of 9,607.41 leva, 8,620.98 leva, and 6,714.88 leva respectively received by them as fees. The author of the article insinuates that the answer to this question is "yes," basing his view on the understanding that the money was given to them not for work completed, but for consultations, whereas "they did not carry out any work on any of the contracts." This insinuation is also contained in the author's judgment that the restitution of these sums is "an admission that they were illegally appropriated." This is a strong point in the article and requires elucidation. First of all, "consultations" are a form of work carried out. Therefore, the placing of "work completed" in apposition to "consultations" from the start does not correspond to the nature of scientific knowledge and the method in which it is transmitted. The question is whether consultations were provided that led to the solving of the problems on which the "Bionika" Special-Purpose Branch Scientific Research Laboratory (SPBSRL) was working, whether work was carried out in this manner or not, including through providing consultations, and whether this represents an appropriation of the sums received. The author's conclusion regarding the appropriation of these sums mixes up two elements that differ substantially in their legal significance.

The first of these elements is that the sums were received without good reason, because in respect of these fees no labor was directly invested in carrying out the contracts or in providing consultations—advice, opinions, ideas on the directions for carrying out the tasks under the contracts, and similar services. The restitution of the sums may be interpreted as an admission of the noninvestment of labor. **The receipt of income in this manner is profoundly socially reprehensible from the viewpoint of the socialist principle of distribution according to labor. This is against our laws and socialist morality. For this reason we do not accept it. This is why the prosecutor's office insisted on the restitution of the sums received by Academician Georgi Brankov, Prof. Dobromir Kolarov, and Prof. Khristo Khristov.**

The second element concerns the appropriation of these sums in the legal sense, that is, the deliberate receipt of these sums in spite of being aware that they were not due. **In this context the evidence collected does not provide grounds for a categorical conclusion.** Doubt in this respect arises on the basis of the following legal instruments in force at that time: the legal order concerning engineering-applications activities; Council of Ministers Decree No. 12 of 3 April 1980 and the Order Concerning Engineering-Applications Organizations published in the State Gazette, Issue No. 37, 1980; the specific regulations for the organization and administration of engineering-applications activities carried out by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Medical Academy; Letter No. 91-YUR-2 of 20 September 1982 of the Presidium of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences concerning the application of new instructions regarding engineering-applications activities, and so on. Given that no categorical conclusion may be drawn regarding the deliberate receipt of these sums without good reason, one cannot draw any conclusion concerning their appropriation on the basis of suppositions. This is why the author's assertion regarding the "admission of illegal appropriation" of these sums is not well-founded from the legal viewpoint. **This assertion expresses a supposition, not an indubitable fact.** One cannot reach a conclusion on the basis of suppositions about the intent of these persons to appropriate the sums in question. This conclusion is not proven in the materials of the case either. It is striking [efekten], but not efficacious for proving appropriation in a court of law.

The circumstances regarding the fee received for the published five volumes of lectures read by the scientific workers of the "Bionika" SPBSRL are also presented in a similar manner. They reflect a practice established in a number of scientific establishments. **This practice deserves to be reanalyzed and reassessed.** It is necessary and in conformity with the law to determine the amount of the fee in every specific case, on the basis of the work invested and the importance of the ideas expressed in the work.

The second issue relates to the part of the article with the subhead "The Prosecutor-Inquiry Contradiction." Here the issues are not posed within their precise legal framework, but even the "facts" on which the author bases his reasonings are disputable. **First of all, the matter concerns a contradiction between the prosecutor and the investigator regarding one case.** The generalization of the relationship in the subhead "The Prosecutor-Inquiry Contradiction" goes beyond the framework of a single case and is not justified. On the other hand, the matter also concerns certain various procedural functions and competences in the penal process that the law gives to the investigator and the prosecutor. The investigator has the right and obligation to collect all necessary evidence, including that prescribed by the prosecutor, and, on the basis of this evidence and the law, form his own view, which he expresses in a final statement. The viewpoint of the investigator on the nature of the case under examination, including on whether the accused should be handed over to the court, does not have to be accepted by the prosecutor. The prosecutor, according to his own conviction, based on the evidence and the law, independently decides the question of the further prosecution of the case, such as whether the case should be brought to

court or dropped, and so on. These powers are invested in the prosecutor by the law (Articles 234-239 of the Code of Penal Procedure) and are not predetermined by the investigator's final statement.

The third question relates to the investigator's objection against dropping the prosecution. The Chief Prosecutor's Office adopted a view on the matter on 10 April 1987, by rejecting the objection. The data on this are contained in correspondence file No. 4489/1987 of the Chief Prosecutor's Office. Accordingly, it is incorrect to assert in the article that the prosecutor's office had not adopted a view on the objection. From the content of this part of the article it is evident that the author does not agree with the prosecutor's viewpoint on the investigator's statement. However, this is his right.

The fourth question pertains to the thoroughness of the investigation. **Data exist in connection with the case indicating that some of the contracts signed outside the framework of the plan for which additional fees were paid actually represented basic tasks included in the plan of the institute. This would be a reason to assume that double fees have been authorized for one and the same task. A similar case concerns the fees obtained for simultaneous participation in several research projects which is banned, according to Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Specific Regulations on Organization and Management of Engineering-Application Activities Conducted by the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences.**

As to these two questions, the Chief Prosecutor's Office thinks that additional investigation is justified. This question will be resolved following the verdict of the Supreme Court on the objection filed by the prosecutor and the appeals of the defendants Evgeniy Dyukendzhiev and Vera Kuneva against the sentence of the Sofia City Court.

Among other things, I take advantage of this opportunity to inform you that the prosecutor has filed an objection to the part of the verdict of the Sofia City Court that relates to the acquittal, within the legal time limit. However, the case has not been scheduled for examination by the Supreme Court, since the preparation of the statement of the grounds for the verdict has been delayed.

According to our profound conviction, we are in favor of glasnost in the activities of legal defense organs. From our above-stated remarks, it becomes evident that the aforementioned article was a useful lesson for us. Nevertheless, glasnost in dispensing justice should be practiced only under the strict observance of the law.

The article "The Festive Dinner Did not Take Place" was published in the press before the verdict on penal general case no. 604 of 1987, submitted to the Sofia City Court, became effective. The verdict was pronounced on 24 September 1987, but it has not become effective because, as I mentioned before, it was contested by the prosecutor, the defendants filed an appeal, and the case has not yet been examined by the Supreme Court. According to Article 3 of the Decree on Dealing with Critical Publications of 1977 (published in DURZHAVEN VESTNIK, issue no 56 of 1977), "it is impossible to adopt stands on the essence of legal proceedings before a legal verdict has become effective." The profound meaning of this legal requirement is to prevent any illegal influence on the independence of the court and the prosecution in pending cases, and to protect the rights and interests of citizens, as well their equality before the Law.

Editorial Board Note: In publishing the point of view of the Chief Prosecutor's Office in full, we would like to stress our gratitude for the support and consent expressed by the Prosecutor's Office as regards numerous, basic factors contained in the article: "The Festive Dinner Did Not Take Place." This also pertains to the censurable nature of the actions which prompted the article, and to the incorrect practice of considering one and the same development project to be both an implementation of tasks according to plan, and a task accomplished outside the plan (on a contractual basis). Obviously, this was the reason why Chief Prosecutor Petur Velinov contested the verdict of the Sofia City Court in the part relating to the acquittal, pertaining to evidence on Evegni Dyukendzhiev's actions. We also attribute the assurance that the "Chief Prosecutor's Office has reasons for further investigation" to the same reasons.

The Chief Prosecutor's letter also expresses disagreement on certain facts and on their interpretation by the author of the article. We consider it necessary to express our own standpoint on this matter.

First can the consultations provided by Academician Georgi Brankov, Prof Dobromir Kolarov, and Prof Khristo Khristov can be considered accomplished tasks which justify the aforementioned and other unmentioned fees? **The Instruction on Involving Consultants and Free-Lance Collaborators on Scientific-Technical Progress** (adopted by Decree No. 19 of the Council of Ministers on 27 April 1979) reads as follows: **"Article No. 6: In implementing the tasks assigned to them, specialists who are engaged in consulting and are providing scientific-technical assistance have the following obligations:**

Paragraph 5. Consultants are required to sum up the results of their work in an accountability report submitted to the respective leader of the organization which has assigned them the task, except for the cases in which verbal reports are submitted, in which case, the person assigning the task has to draw up a memorandum on the essence of the respective consultation, or a copy-extract of the protocol on the session (or meeting) at which the verbal report has been submitted has be prepared, which the consultant will sign as well."

In none of the cases dealt with in the article (according to contracts PMP-5, 149, 150, and 217), have the claims of consultations been confirmed by either accountability reports or memorandums. As a result of this, we can assume that the fees have been obtained for "work accomplished," but such work, as aforementioned article indicates, as does the statement of the Chief Prosecutor's Office, has not taken place. Under these circumstances, the fact that the concepts "accomplished work" and "consultation" were mixed up and even considered identical, is inaccurate. This was known to Prosecutor Petur Velinov, as as matter of fact.

Article 4 (1) reads: The involvement of consultants, under all circumstances, should take place on the basis of civil contracts between the consultants and the leader of an organization which assigns them the task.

This has always been and still is the practice in institutions belonging to the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Some of the above-mentioned individuals (such as Pro? Dobromir Kolarov, for example), on other occasions, signed civil contracts on consultations and obtained the fees due to them for which no one has ever blamed them, or held them responsible. However, the same, aforementioned instruction (Article 5, Paragraph 4) further reads as follows: **"In cases of short-term verbal consultations (note of the editorial board: This is what the three participants in the contract claim to have been the case), in consultations requested under special circumstances, which do not permit a timely signing of written contact, a daily fee amounting to 40 leva may be granted, but no more than 120 leva should be authorized for the entire duration of the consultation. Cases of accidents, natural disasters, and other such events are to be considered as such exceptional cases." In the case we are dealing with, such circumstances do not apply and the fees were not within the maximum limits prescribed. On the contrary, in the case of certain research projects, they were ten times the amount. All this was known to the prosecutor.**

Second The article: "The Festive Dinner Did Not Take Place" does not contain any statement about a basic contradiction between investigation and prosecuting organs, but mentions a "contradiction between the prosecutor and the investigator on a case" which, as it appears from the answer of the Chief Prosecutor's Office, was used in the singular. We think that just as the prosecutor is entitled to form his point of view "according to his own conviction," the journalist as well is entitled to form his stand "according to his own conviction." The more so, since the facts, upon which both of them are forming their stands, are the same. However, we cannot accept as the explanation of the investigator's objections to dropping the case as logical. The assertion that the "Chief Prosecutor's Office has taken a stand on the case on 10 April 1987 by dropping the case," is neither a precise nor a full answer to the question. It does not explain why there was no response to the inquiry, as was the practice in similar cases.

Third It is true that the article: "The Festive Dinner Did Not Take place" appeared "before the verdict on a legal case was reached and before it became effective," as it is required by the Decree on the Work with Critical Publications of 1977. However the article never mentions "the essence of the legal process."

CSCE Observers Arrive for Exercises

LD242010 Prague CTK in English
1912 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Prague March 24 (CTK)—Observers from states-participants in the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe arrived today in Czechoslovakia to watch the planned military exercise of Czechoslovak and Soviet ground forces which began in northwest Bohemia on March 22.

The observers will monitor these military activities from today until March 27.

On arrival in Prague they were met by First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army Lieutenant-General Jiri-Brychta and first deputy commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia Major-General Victor Malashkevich.

All observers have been taken to the area of the exercise.

The 43 observers were later acquainted with basic data and received maps and timetables concerning individual stages of the exercise.

The inspection covers the second part of the maneuvers aimed at the training of defensive action, counterattack and recapture of original combat position.

The observers, who will be based in the north Bohemian city of Most and leave daily for the exercise area, are free to take photographs of any objects except for command posts and the interior of military vehicles.

Brychta said Czechoslovakia backed strict compliance with the final document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The recent proposal by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes calling for a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighborly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO proved Czechoslovakia's commitment to peace efforts, he added.

Malashkevich said the defensive character of the exercise reflected the defensive doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty alliance.

The observers include army and civilian officials sent by the governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Trade Consultations With U.S. Held 23-24 Mar

LD241359 Prague CTK in English
1243 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Prague March 24 (CTK)—The fourth round of consultations of the working group for facilitating trade between Czechoslovakia and the United States took place at the Czechoslovak foreign trade ministry on March 23 and 24.

The two sides discussed questions of developing mutual trade and exchanged opinions on improving trade and economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the United States.

Czechoslovakia stressed mainly the normalization of trade and political conditions and restoration of the most-favored-nation status in mutual trade.

Further Reportage on Dascalescu's Visit

Summary of Events

AU241824 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
22 Mar 88 pp 1,7

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Romanian Talks; C. Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, Arrived in Prague for a 3-Day Official Visit; Negotiations With Comrade Lubomir Strougal on Possibilities of Deepening Cooperation Between the Two Countries"—boldface passages as published]

[Text] **Prague—Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania, arrived in Czechoslovakia for a 3-day official friendly visit on Monday [21 March] morning. The purpose of his visit, which is taking place at the CSSR premier's invitation, is to assess the possibilities of further deepening Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation, particularly in the economy. The guest was welcomed at the airport by Lubomir Strougal and by other members of the CSSR Government.**

The talks opened the same day in Hrzan Palace in Prague.

The two statesmen briefed each other on the situation in their countries. Constantin Dascalescu said that conditions in Romania are good, and he spoke of its developing industry and agriculture and of the successes in reducing the indebtedness of the national economy. Lubomir Strougal briefed the guest in detail on the course of restructuring in the CSSR and on the exacting conditions of implementing the economic reform. In connection with the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session, he spoke of the forthcoming tasks of the national economy, of the democratization process, and of the restructuring plans for managerial bodies, including central bodies. He stressed that restructuring in the CSSR is a society-wide task, oriented toward achieving basic changes and winning over all citizens.

The mutual relations between the CSSR and the SR of Romania were assessed critically, with emphasis on new suggestions and new practices in mutual contacts. The high level of political relations was appraised, and the intentions to expand cultural, scientific, and medical cooperation were discussed. The communications media is required to show greater promptness and a more businesslike and critical attitude in providing information.

A substantial part of the talks was devoted to economic cooperation and to the fulfillment of long-term agreements (particularly the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the SR of Romania through the Year 2000). In this context, the unsatisfactory state of the trade exchange, and particularly the delays in the cooperation and specialization program, were critically evaluated. **An agreement was therefore reached on a number of binding deadlines** for concluding the 1982 initiative and the way of orienting the plan coordination for the coming period. A whole series of new suggestions for cooperation in engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry, the automobile industry, and ecological facilities will be included in a protocol on further cooperation, which will give priority to higher forms of industrial and scientific-technical collaboration. In this context, the Romanian proposal or Czechoslovakia's use of the Danube-Black Sea canal (in which the economic conditions of navigation continue to remain an open problem) will also be assessed.

In conclusion, the two representatives considered issues of international policy, assessing them mainly from the viewpoint of developments in Europe after the signing of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, which both statesmen termed a historical step toward disarmament covering all kinds of weapons.

The negotiations were characterized by a critical spirit and by realistic attitudes. It was agreed to continue the talks on Wednesday [23 March] afternoon, after clarifying certain partial issues.

The Czechoslovak side was further represented in the negotiations by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier; Jaromir Johanes, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Josef Vejrosta, CSSR first deputy minister of general engineering; Roman Cizek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Jan Stracar, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade; and Jan Papp, CSSR ambassador to the SR of Romania.

The SR of Romania was further represented by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania; Constantin Stanca, minister-state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of the SR of Romania; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania; Dumitru Popescu, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the SR of Romania; Stelian Necula, deputy minister of machine building of the SR of Romania; and Ion Patan, ambassador of the SR of Romania to the CSSR.

Lubomir Strougal gave a festive dinner in Constantin Dascalescu's honor in Cernin Palace in Prague; it took place in a cordial atmosphere. In the course of the dinner the two representatives gave speeches.

The dinner was further attended by Rudolf Rohlicek, first federal deputy premier, by members of the CSSR Government, and by other figures. The guests also included members of the Romanian prime minister's entourage.

The same day, Constantin Dascalescu visited the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague, where he laid a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Dascalescu Speech at Dinner

AU241849 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 88 p 7

["Speech by Constantin Dascalescu," member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania, at the festive dinner given in his honor by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, at Cernin Palace in Prague on 21 March]

[Text] With exceptional pleasure, I also express on this occasion, my most ardent thanks for the kind invitation to pay an official friendly visit to your beautiful fatherland, and for the ardent welcome and hospitality with which you surround us.

The present visit to friendly Czechoslovakia is part of the constantly advancing development of the relations of close friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

I recall with great satisfaction that our peoples are linked by ancient and strong ties of respect, friendship, and solidarity in our common struggle for social and national liberation. The participation and sacrifices of the Romanian Army in the struggle for Czechoslovakia's liberation have deepened these relations, which have risen to a qualitatively higher level during the years of socialist construction in our countries.

It is my duty to emphasize the decisive role played by the meetings and talks of our top party and state representatives in the development and intensification of Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and close cooperation.

Today's talks with you have enabled us to assess the current state and future prospects of our bilateral cooperation.

We take satisfaction in the good results achieved in this to date, and I believe that you will agree that the economic potential of both Romania and Czechoslovakia can provide new scope for our economic and scientific-technical cooperation. This is precisely why our governments have the task of resolving the problems that occur through joint efforts, in the endeavor to ensure the consistent realization of accords adopted at the highest level on issues of mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia.

We are completely convinced that, by raising Romanian-Czechoslovak economic collaboration to the level of political relations, we would totally serve the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace throughout the world.

We in Romania note the remarkable results achieved by the friendly Czechoslovak people under the CPCZ's leadership in building the developed socialist society, and are sincerely happy about them. We warmly congratulate you on these fine results and with all our heart we wish you significant successes in realizing the conclusions of your party's 17th Congress.

The Romanian people, rallied around the RCP leadership, with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at its head, have achieved significant results in building a comprehensively developed socialist society, developing production forces, science, and education, and expanding and improving socialist democracy. In our unwavering effort to implement the conclusions of the 13th congress and of the party's national conference, we are focusing on intensifying and modernizing production, and on raising labor productivity and the quality of products, and striving to consistently implement the new economic mechanism, workers' self-management, and economic accountability, and to constantly improve the material and spiritual standards of life for all our people.

Both Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu judge that the international situation continues to be rather serious and complicated, as a consequence of the continuing feverish armament, the improving of nuclear weapons and the development of new ones, and the maintenance (and even the stirring up) of certain conflicts and of the state of tension in various parts of our planet.

We can witness manifestations of strong political, economic, and military conflicts in the world. The new approach to issues of war and peace is merely in the initial stages, and asserts itself only with great difficulty.

Proceeding from the evaluation that the transition to disarmament (above all nuclear disarmament) and the defense of peace and life on earth are the basic issue of our times, we judge that it is necessary to consolidate the collaboration of all peoples, with the aim of halting the dangerous trend toward tension and war—a war which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe.

The signing of the USSR-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles was most certainly an event of historic significance. However, the implementation of this treaty should not lead to self-righteousness, because the treaty is merely the first step on the path toward removing the immense stocks of nuclear weapons which can destroy the whole world several times over. That is why our country considers it necessary to intensify efforts to conclude further agreements aimed at really halting feverish armament, at reducing nuclear strategic weapons, halting nuclear tests, abandoning plans for the militarization of outer space, and totally eliminating weapons of mass destruction.

At the same time, we raise our voice in favor of resolutely starting to limit conventional weapons.

We are striving to consolidate collaboration with the Warsaw Pact states and all socialist countries, with the aim of promoting peace and disarmament, and broad cooperation between peoples.

We attach great significance to efforts to strengthen cooperation with the CEMA countries, and strive to implement the decisions adopted at the economic summit conference and to fulfill the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress through the Year 2000.

Our country takes an active part in the deliberations of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, wishing to contribute toward its adoption of practical disarmament measures and toward the broad and unrestricted development of cooperation on the continent.

We consistently speak out in favor of developing cooperation in the Balkan area and of turning this region into an area of peace and good-neighborly relations, an area free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and alien military bases. We judge that the successful conclusion of the recent meeting of the Balkan states' ministers of foreign affairs has established the prerequisites for organizing a summit conference of the heads of states and governments in the region in Bucharest, in the spirit of the initiative submitted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in 1982, and reiterated in 1987.

In the spirit of this endeavor, we promote and support the establishment of such nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe, as well as in other parts of the world. We hope that our entire planet will become a nuclear-free part of the universe.

We speak in favor of resolving controversial interstate issues by negotiations, eliminating retarded development, setting up a new economic order, strengthening the role played by the United Nations, and making interstate relations more democratic.

Convinced that only a unified world can guarantee progress and peace, we are engaged in intensive activities to develop relations with all states in the world (regardless of their social order) and all progressive and realistic forces in the struggle to attain victory for the cause of disarmament, cooperation, and peace.

I am convinced that our visit to Czechoslovakia and the accords which will be reached by us will contribute toward deepening all-round cooperation between our countries.

Peace Initiative Presented to New Delhi Six

LD241738 Prague CTK in English
1627 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Prague March 24 (CTK)—A message from the Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak informing the heads of state and government of the New Delhi Six of the Czechoslovak proposal for the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighborly relations along the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states has been presented to the ambassadors of the six states in Czechoslovakia.

The document was handed over on March 23 and 24 by Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes to the ambassadors of Argentina, the Hellenic Republic, the United States of Mexico and the Kingdom of Sweden and the charge d'affaires of the Republic of India. The message to the Tanzanian head of state is being handed over by the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union to the ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The proposal was put forward by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes on February 24, 1988, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Czechoslovak working people over reaction.

Jaromir Johanes told the heads of diplomatic missions of the New Delhi six in Prague that the latest Czechoslovak initiative proceeds from the conviction of the need to strengthen security, cooperation and confidence in Europe.

Slovak Church Office on Planned Demonstration

AU251101 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak
23 Mar 88 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The Church Is Dissociating Itself"]

[Text] Some Western radio stations have been announcing in the last few days the staging of various collections of signatures and other pressure campaigns by believers in our country, the preparation of a "silent demonstration" with candles, and so forth.

Readers have been turning to us by telephone and asking whether these really were initiatives of the church, what they were all about, and so forth.

We have addressed these questions to officials of the Secretariat for Church Affairs of the Government of the Slovak SR and received the following explanation:

A session of the College of Ordinaries of Slovakia, the supreme body of the Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic churches in the Slovak SR, was held on 16 March 1988. Its agenda also included the discussion of the aforesaid issues. The session referred, in particular, to two canons of the new Code of Church Law that is said to have come into force in the Roman Catholic Church in November 1983.

Canon No. 117: No congregation, whether of persons or corporations [vecne zoskupenie], can assume the character of a legal entity, unless its statutes are approved by the appropriate church authority.

Canon No. 216: Because Christian believers take part in the mission of the church, they have the right to enhance and maintain the apostolic activity with their proposals and activities, in accordance with their situation and material standing.

No activity should thus reserve for itself the "Catholic" label without the [approval of the] relevant church authority.

This means that initiatives steered by Western information media do not and cannot have ecclesiastical or Christian legitimacy.

The College of Ordinaries of Slovakia condemned in unison the initiatives of various elements who have nothing in common with honest believers. It regards them as an interference in the churches' internal life. This standpoint of the College of Ordinaries is also to be published in the religious press.

The "demonstration" announced by Western media for the end of the week does not have any legitimacy under the civil law either. The national committees on the territory of Bratislava have not issued any authorization to hold a public gathering. From this follows that the aforesaid actions are designed to serve as a political provocation, contravene our legal order, but, above all, conflict with the interests of the working people in our homeland.

The event is organized by the World Congress of Slovaks in Canada through the medium of Frantisek Miklosko, doctor of natural sciences, and the Carnogursky brothers, of whom Pavol Carnogursky, who lives abroad as an emigre, is the chairman of the Human Rights Commission in the World Congress of Slovaks. The aim of the event is to create the impression of persecution of Catholics and to disrupt relations between the state and

the church and the unity of the working people. The organizers want to profit from restructuring and further democratization, mislead believers, and abuse their religious feelings against the values of socialism and against a speedier progress of our society.

'Disloyal' Priests, 'Militant Laymen' Attacked

AU251159 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 24 Mar 88 p 4

[Article by Professor Jaroslav Celko, doctor of sciences: "Historical Experience and Unjustified Demands"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] A distinct process of secularization is taking place in the industrially advanced countries, both socialist and capitalist. This means that some segments of religious believers are either getting out of the churches' control or are abandoning religious positions altogether. [passage omitted]

Without investigating the causes of secularization at this point, we can note that this process is taking place also in Czechoslovakia and has already shown commensurate results. At the same time there exist certain differences between the Czech SR and the Slovak SR, in view of different historical conditions, as well as differences within the two republics. The results of secularization in the Czech SR are somewhat greater than in Slovakia. But even the development thus far has refuted theologians' views about the symbiosis of nationality and religion and, in particular, the claim of theologians with clerico-fascist inclinations that the Slovaks are inherently conservative and deeply religious.

Within a few decades, in a historically relatively short period, great changes have occurred in the consciousness of the population of the Slovak SR—Slovaks and its other citizens alike. At present around 40 percent of the population espouse the scientific world view, roughly 15 percent of the population of Slovakia do not have a clear-cut attitude either to the scientific world view or to religion, 32 percent are active believers, and 10 percent are believers who do not take part in religious services. Within the framework of this public opinion survey, 4 percent of the respondents did not express their opinion on this issue.

This data on Slovakia's religious believers concern the followers of all denominations. Although Catholics constitute the majority among them, one can definitely no longer say today that Slovakia is a "Catholic land." What is a majority among believers is far from being a majority in relation to the population of the Slovak SR as a whole. That is why the attempts of some people, be it certain priests or, even more so, militant laymen with clericalist political ambitions, to present themselves as "representatives" of the majority of the people of Slovakia are wrong from the start and we cannot but reject them emphatically. [passage omitted]

The current situation in our country can be described as follows: The overwhelming majority of believers demonstrate through their active participation in socialist construction their agreement with the CPCZ's political line. The majority of priests, too, while discharging their religious duties, assume a loyal political attitude toward the state and discharge the duties that arise for members of the church apparatus from the laws. A certain part of the clergy, however, maintains positions that can scarcely be called loyal. They are joined—which does not necessarily take the form of direct organizational ties—by groups of laymen, which, albeit not large, dexterously manipulate with religious slogans with the aim of weakening our building of socialism. In coordination with certain foreign circles, these disloyal priests and laymen with clericalist orientation postulate demands, the implementation of which would be tantamount to a return to the pre-February 1948 times. And that is out of the question.

The self-styled "representatives" of Catholics ignore the fact that the overwhelming majority of believers, including Catholics, have assimilated a wide range of socialist values and fully identify with the socialist social system. Latest findings conclusively demonstrate that believers, including Catholics, fully support the general line of the CPCZ aimed at further dynamizing the advancement of socialism in our country. And this is crucial in assessing the position of believers and church organizations in our society as well as in dealing with all questions concerning the attitude of our socialist state toward them. [passage omitted]

Lenart at Povazska Bystrica CPSL Meeting

AU250908 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 88 p 2

["Excerpts" from statement by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee, at the CPSL conference in the Klement Gottwald Povazie Engineering Works in Povazska Bystrica on 19 March: "Road Toward Raising the Quality of Our Society"]

[Excerpts] As we have informed our readers, Comrade Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke in the discussion at the CPSL conference in the Klement Gottwald Povazie Engineering Works in Povazska Bystrica. We publish excerpts from his statement.

Comrade Jozef Lenart stated that, in connection with the revolutionary transformations we are currently carrying out in society, some people are asking whether restructuring is really so essential for us, and whether we are not unnecessarily complicating life and adding to our worries. Other, completely different questions also crop up: Whether we are truly in earnest about restructuring; whether we will not get stuck midway. That is why it is

necessary to revert again and again to the significance of the 17th congress, and to go deeper in elucidating the conditions which have led us to formulate the strategic line of acceleration.

Let us recall that the general conclusions from the experience acquired to date in building socialism, the analysis of its present stage (i.e. the analysis of our growing needs, but also of new needs), and the utilization of our knowledge of objective laws governing the development of socialism, all form the foundations on which this line was based.

The 17th congress proceeded primarily from the realization that we have exhausted the possibilities of extensively developing the economy in our country, and that no other way is open to us other than to intensify the use of our material resources and intellectual potential. The congress also took into account the increasing intensity of the scientific-technical revolution which is now taking place in the world, and also the fact that we must radically change our present way of handling its results. These internal factors are enhanced by external conditions—by the struggle for peace, against a nuclear catastrophe, and for disarmament and peaceful coexistence.

Thus, it was not a subjective wish, but quite objective developments and the urgent needs of life and of the people's interests which put acceleration and restructuring on the agenda of the day, as the road toward raising the quality of our society. For us this is both advantageous and irreversible.

Qualitative restructuring is a primary need for our production forces and production relations. Our radical economic reform is leading toward qualitatively new production relations and is producing a powerful incentive for an upsurge of production forces and a quick utilization of the results of scientific-technical progress. The rationalization and improvement of central management and planning, and the enhanced responsibility and powers of working collectives and national committees with regard to the means entrusted to them and the meeting of society's needs are all oriented toward this.

At the same time we are concerned with increasing the quality of socialist democracy, particularly through the developed and mature socialist self-management of the working and citizens collectives. We want the working people and all citizens throughout the country to participate in management and administration, to assert views and opinions, and to develop a useful dialogue (which does not exclude conflicting stands). We want competitiveness (developed within the framework of socialist pluralism) with the use of the creative forces of all classes and social groups, and all National Front organizations.

Likewise, we are striving to improve relations between the classes and social groups of our society. We take into account the fact that professional, cultural, social, age-linked, and other aspects increasingly manifest themselves in the process of overcoming class differences and developing the peoples's common features and intellectual traits, and that this must be reckoned with. The requirements of the further development of our nations and nationalities and their further drawing together also lead to new situations. All of this demands the proper functioning of the federal structure—which is acquitting itself well. The main thing is that the economic and social life of our two national republics must be based on the best possible mobilization of the national potential in the interest of our common state.

The need for higher quality also definitely involves important spheres such as care for improved educational standards and qualifications, environmental issues, health, and the people's modern nutritional standards. [passage omitted]

If we are to cope successfully with the new tasks, then—as the CPCZ Central Committee urges—the party must also work in a new way. Its extensive experience, acquired during successful and bad years, teaches it to proceed from the people's interests in all its activities, to maintain close ties with the people, to learn from them, to provide inspiration for the broad strata, and to solve the problems that have arisen creatively and in time—it teaches the party how to be up to its tasks as the revolutionary vanguard, to be a party of creative Leninism in both its policy and its internal adjustments [uzpusobeni], in developing internal democracy and instituting criticism and self-criticism. The party's everyday operations must make it obvious that it is part of the people, that it stands neither above nor behind them, but is their motive force.

The subject of new needs in the quality of production and products, of all activity, is a most burning issue. [passage omitted]

At the CPSL congress we set ourselves the task of achieving high technical-economic standards by the end of the 5-year period in 25 percent of all the commodities produced. It must be said that, despite a certain progress in this direction, the rate of this progress is far too slow. This applies to most engineering and power engineering enterprises in Slovakia: Last year they produced only roughly 10.2 percent of such products. The impact was quite serious, in that it caused dissatisfaction on the domestic market and low standards of modernization in the production-technical base of the engineering and other branches, and it also impaired their ability to hold their own in the intense international competition. The consequences of all this are reflected in the economy of our enterprises, in the generation of profit, in general profitability, and also in the failure to achieve the planned national income. This state of affairs does not correspond to the needs of life and to the working people's interests, it contradicts the line adopted by the party congress, and it must definitely rouse the senior economic staff and the party organizations to search intensively for a way out of this situation. [passage omitted]

In order to improve the quality of products and their technical-economic standards, and to enable them to withstand competition, we must make fuller use of the results of science and technology. About 90,000 people now work in the scientific-research base of our engineering and power engineering branches—deplorably, only 25 percent of them are in the Slovak SR. And our state, the ministries and enterprises, spend considerable amounts on the development of science and technology. [passage omitted]

An irreplaceable factor in achieving a radical turn toward improving the quality and technical standards of our products, a factor which is having an increasingly striking impact, is the nontraditional use of the international division of labor, and of socialist integration in particular. The new and more favorable conditions for this are established by the realization of the Comprehensive Program of the CEMA States and through changes in CEMA's management mechanism. We have no other way to step up production in series and to improve quality and efficiency than by integrating and concentrating our forces in those directions in which we can attain the greatest effect from our material resources, from our intellectual potential, and from the traditions created by generations before us. For us in Slovakia it is particularly true that we must strive for the broadest possible international economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA countries, and particularly the USSR. We must take the road shown by Robot, the Czechoslovak-Soviet scientific-production association in Presov, and we must intensify it. [passage omitted]

Price Changes Announced, Explained

AU241700 [Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 March on page 2 carries a 500-word "announcement of the Federal Price Office" on various price changes going into effect on 21 March. On 21 March, on page 2, RUDE PRAVO carries a 1,000-word interview with deputy minister Stanislav Hejduk, deputy chairman of the Federal Price Office, by Eva Sadilkova, entitled "on the report of the Federal Price Office," which provides specific examples of, and the reasons for, the price changes. A 500-word interview with Stanislav Hejduk on the price changes, by Jindrich Stepanek, is also carried by Prague Mlada Fronta in Czech on 19 March on page 2, under the headline "why the price changes?"

According to the announcement published on 19 March, the retail prices of some consumer goods are being reduced. The price reductions affect, above all, the following merchandise made of synthetic fibers: knitwear for adults and children (by an average of 17 percent); jersey fabric (20 percent); "elastic underwear" (by 16 percent for underwear made of "smooth" yarn and by 34 percent for underwear made of "bulky" yarn); and "selected types of curtains" (by 25 percent). Other industrial goods affected by price reductions are glasses, dishes, tea pots, and oven-wear made of borosilicate glass (37 percent); marker [popisovace] and ball-point pen cartridges (36 percent); hair shampoo (20 percent); and razor blades (52 percent).

At the same time, the retail prices of some fresh foods sold in snack and dairy bars as well as delicatessen shops are being raised by between Kcs0.10 and Kcs1.50 per piece or serving. This increase affects salads, "some" sandwiches, milk shakes, fruit cups, as well as dairy and confectioner's products made according to individual recipes. Furthermore, according to the announcement of the Federal Price Office, there will also be an (unspecified) increase in the prices of compote, french fries, and tea when sold in public catering enterprises and an increase by Kcs0.10 to Kcs0.20 in the price of disposable cups and plates in kiosks and other fast-food places.

Explaining the cuts in the prices of some consumers goods, Hejduk says in the RUDE PRAVO interview that they are motivated by "sufficient capacities and availability of raw material" and that, in addition, they should also "encourage producers to more radically innovate" their products. As for the reduction in the prices of textiles made of synthetic fibres, Hejduk says that, according to estimates by domestic trade agencies, they should increase demand for these textiles by 10 to 15 percent while reducing demand for products made of imported wool and cotton. However, Hejduk concedes that a change in consumer preferences will also depend on the innovation, design, and stylishness of textiles made of synthetic fibers.

Referring to the reasons for the price increases in public catering, in his RUDE PRAVO interview Hejduk merely says that they should "create objective conditions for the economy of public catering enterprises and catering services." In the MLADA FRONTA interview he specifies that the sale of certain freshly made foods has often been unprofitable thus far because restaurants, kiosks, delicatessen shops, and catering services have sometimes had to pay a higher price for raw materials and receptacles than they were allowed to charge their customers. In the MLADA FRONTA interview Hejduk also mentions that no further "adjustments in retail prices" are planned in 1988, neither for food or for industrial merchandise.

Slusovice Granted Trade Permit

AU221739 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 17 Mar 88 p 3

[Article by Engineer Vratislav Valek, candidate of sciences: "Greater Scope for Direct Links"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] By the beginning of 1988, more than 300 agreements on direct links had been concluded by organizations in the CSSR, most of them with partners in the USSR. However, the majority of cases concerns direct links in the pre-production sphere (scientific-technical cooperation, exchange of information and experience) or in the post-production stage

(exchanges between organizations administered by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food, mutual assistance, the solution of emergency situations, and the like). A joint fund has also been established to finance scientific-technical cooperation in nuclear engineering. Several proposals are now under discussion concerning the establishment of joint enterprises, international associations, or companies.

The number of cases of organizations involved in direct links that carry out foreign trade activity on the basis of a permit of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade is still small. Toward the end of 1987, such an authorization was issued for the Slusovice united agricultural cooperative and, in line with the general foreign exchange permit of the Czechoslovak State Bank, the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank opened for this organization a foreign exchange account in transferable rubles. Aside from this, the Ministry of Foreign Trade has issued some 30 limited one-time permits for export and import transactions within the framework of direct links. However, no foreign currency accounts in transferable rubles were set up by the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank on the basis of these permits. This is because of their short-lived nature (several months) and because they were used, in fact, only for the purpose of clearing individual operations. [passage omitted]

Kubat Interview, Part Three

AU241627 [Editorial Report] Under the headline "On the Development of the Czechoslovak Electrotechnical Industry," Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 21 March on page 3 both publish the 3,800-word third installment of answers by Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of the electrotechnical industry, to questions sent in by the readers of the two party papers. The questions concern various aspects of the current and planned production of the Czechoslovak electronics industry.

Several questions concern the shortage and quality of color television sets. Replying to the complaint of a reader from Kosice that the "Oravan" portable color television sets are only available in Tuzex shops, Kubat says that the number of these sets on the Czechoslovak market will increase from 29,374 in 1987 to 54,000 units this year. In addition, he says, 20,000 portable color television sets will be imported from the PRC this year and an additional 25,000 such sets will be delivered by the Tesla plant in Strasnice, so that almost 100,000 portable color sets should be delivered to the Czechoslovak market in 1988. Asked about the impact of the growing production of color television sets on the production of black-and-white sets, Kubat says that the proportion of black-and-white sets will be reduced from 48.7 percent of deliveries in 1986 to only 19 percent in 1988. He also mentions that the production of large-diameter "table" black-and-white sets was wound up in Czechoslovak in 1987 and that all such sets will be imported henceforth. Asked about the reasons for the poor reliability of color television sets made by the Tesla Orava plant, Kubat says that it is caused by imported "UN cascades" and transistors of substandard quality, by some components made by the Tesla Piestany and Tesla Roznov plants "whose parameters do not conform with the conditions of delivery," as well as by "imperfect design, lack of technological discipline, and other influences resting with the [final] producer."

Two related questions concern the prospects of cable and satellite television. Speaking about satellite television, Kubat says that volume production of antennas for the reception of the signal from the satellite is not planned before 1991 when the Soviet television satellite should be launched into orbit. However, "small volume" production should start earlier, according to Kubat, to satisfy interested customers. He also mentions that CSSR-developed systems for satellite reception will be displayed at the "Day of New Technology of the Electrotechnical Industry" in the A.S. Popov Research Institute of Communications Technology in Prague in May. Asked "how much longer shall we study distribution of television by cable" and when finally it will be introduced, Kubat replies that the introduction of cable television in Czechoslovakia is planned for 1991-95, in connection with the development of satellite television; the relevant equipment will reportedly be produced by the Tesla Prievidza plant.

Some readers query or criticize the export of some products of the Czechoslovak electrotechnical industry. A pensioner from Bratislava, for example, says that he often sees foreign trucks loading huge reels of aluminum and copper cables before the Kablo plant in Bratislava and asks whether it is efficient to export these precious metals with so little value added to them. Kubat replies that in 1987 only 3.8 percent of the total output of cables was exported, much of it as part of exports of Czechoslovak capital goods, and that the set profitability norms for the export of cables to nonsocialist countries are "high." Another reader questions the "wisdom" of exporting bulbs for headlights, which are in short supply on the home market. Kubat replies that the production equipment was purchased with a foreign currency credit and that the manufacturer, Tesla Holesovice, "has no choice but to export to be able to repay the foreign currency credit."

Another group of questions concerns the investment plans and the long-term development of the electronics sector. A reader from Bratislava-Petrzalka, for example, criticizes the fact that Kubat's ministry has scrapped its plans to build a video recorder plant in that part of Bratislava, although Petrzalka is known for its shortage of jobs. Kubat replies that the planned construction of a new plant has been abandoned because the production of video recorders had to start earlier, in 1988, which is why the decision was made to reconstruct the Zornica textile factory instead. However, he mentions that two

other enterprises under his ministry, Elektromont and Chirana, will start the construction of their new plants in Bratislava-Petrzalka in 1991 and 1992 respectively.

Asked about the prospects of computer production in Czechoslovakia, Kubat says that it has become apparent that the rate of development laid down in the state target programs No. 07 and No. 08, which concern the computerization of the national economy, "no longer keeps abreast of the objective needs of the national economy" and that it must be accelerated. As an example he points out that the Seventh 5-Year Plan provided for the production of Kcs7.8 billion worth of computers. Although the actual production amounted to Kcs13.6 billion and production has further accelerated since then, Czechoslovak manufacturers of computer technology can still only meet "roughly 60 percent of our users' demand for computer technology."

Kubat says that his sector lacks the resources to meet the remaining 40 percent of demand and concludes that it is necessary to invest more in computer technology.

Speaking about the development plans of his sector Kubat also discusses current efforts to ensure the planned, 160 percent growth of output in the current 5-year plan; cooperation with the sectors of chemistry and metallurgy aimed at developing new semiconductor materials and extra-pure metals for the needs of the electronics industry; measures taken to cut the research-development-production cycle; and his sector's targets concerning deliveries for nuclear power plants (automation systems) and telecommunications (installations for the introduction of new services such as telefax, teletex, video conferencing, cellular radio).

One reader also asks Kubat whether Czechoslovakia "has a chance to catch up in research and development with companies such as IBM, Toshiba, Philips, and Sony, giants behind which we trail more than 20 years, according to some expert estimates." Without disputing these "expert estimates," Kubat replies that "it is not and cannot be the aim of the Czechoslovak electrotechnical industry to compete in research and development with top world manufacturers," as these "have the character of transnational monopolies" and "spend up to 40 percent of their generated resources on technical development and the modernization of production." Instead, he says, the Czechoslovak electrotechnical industry aims to "produce a relatively narrow range of products, the technical parameters of which come close to the world standard, and in this relatively narrow range it aims to satisfy the needs of the national economy."

Tisch Speaks on Turnover of Missile Base

LD241509 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Berlin, 24 Mar (ADN)—In socialism, disarmament directly brings about more social progress. This was stated by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Council of the FDGB, the GDR trade union federation, on Thursday when speaking to trade union officials in Kleinmachnow near Berlin. In this connection, he referred to the takeover of buildings, effective Wednesday, of a former missile base at Waren (GDR Bezirk of Neubrandenburg) for a holiday center for the FDGB, and assessed this event as a noteworthy example of resources liberated by means of disarmament being of benefit to people in socialist society. This accords with the guidelines laid down by the 11th SED Congress to continue policy for the wellbeing of the entire people and for peace in a consistent manner.

Harry Tisch stated that world politics have started to move as a result of the Washington agreement on nuclear disarmament. Proof was given that disarmament can be effected. This inspired millions of workers; and gave all trade unionists confidence, strength, and new impetus to fight for good performance in socialist competition under the proven motto "my workplace—my battle station for peace."

More on Gorbachev Mediterranean Proposals

AU241313 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Mar 88 p 2

["W.M." commentary: "Constructive Proposals"]

[Text] The narrow-minded and at the same time lustful lack of understanding of the Philistine in Faust's Easter Walk, who does not have anything better to do on Sundays and holidays than engage in talk about war and warmongering—"when far away, back there in Turkey the peoples are fighting each other"—is alien to the GDR people. We proceed from the premise that peace is indivisible. We advocate safeguarding peace—on our continent, in other parts of our planet, and all over the world. We know that regional conflicts threaten peace for all of us and that, conversely, progressive regional steps can serve the process of detente, help to solve global problems, and serve world peace. This is why we have made such proposals as the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe.

The same applies to the region "far away, back there in Turkey," for the Mediterranean area with its European, Asian, and African coasts. The Soviet proposal to the United States announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Belgrade last week is aimed at freezing as of 1 July the naval forces of the two states deployed in this region and at subsequently agreeing on upper limits for them. General confidence-building measures, timely notification of the movement of warships and on military maneuvers, including the invitation of observers, and the working out of principles and methods to guarantee the safety of intensively used navigation routes are further items of the USSR initiative.

We in the GDR support the Soviet proposal. We are guided by the knowledge that in the long run the political and military aspects of this area should not be excluded from the process of safeguarding peace in Europe. There is no doubt that this would also be in the interest of the non-European Mediterranean countries. The high concentration of fleets in this area immediately adjacent to Europe requires the expansion of the current confidence-building and security measures to the Mediterranean in the spirit of the Stockholm Document.

After the Soviet Union's Murmansk initiative last fall, which is aimed at improving the atmosphere in Europe's northern areas, corresponding proposals for the southern flank of our continent are now on the table. Once again it is becoming clear that socialism is doing everything possible to banish war and warmongering forever—in all regions and all over the world.

Official Presents GDR Viewpoint on INF Treaty

LD241358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar (ADN)—The Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet for examining the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles today continued its debate. The GDR viewpoint on the agreement was presented by Professor Wolfgang Weichelt, chairman of the Constitution and Law Committee of the GDR People's Chamber. The GDR, he stated, has largely completed all preparations dependent on it in order to realize the conditions of the Soviet-U.S. treaty that concern its territory. It is ready to actively support all inspection procedures necessary in accordance with the treaty on its territory.

Prof Weichelt recalled the fact that important practical steps have been undertaken by the USSR, the GDR, and the CSSR in order to promote the ratification process. The ahead-of-schedule withdrawal of the type OTR-22 missiles of shorter-range from the GDR has been concluded. There is deep symbolism in the fact that some of the military sites thus liberated are now to serve the recreation of the workers.

Prof Weichelt stated that the deputies of the GDR People's Chamber had the unambigious mandate from the citizens to go on doing everything within their power in order that no hiatus might be permitted in the fight for disarmament and arms limitation. The GDR welcomes the efforts of the USSR and the United States to agree on a 50-percent reduction of their strategic offensive weapons while adhering to the ABM treaty, as well as to end nuclear weapons tests, at least gradually. In view of the

threat to the GDR represented by tactical nuclear weapons systems with a range of less than 500 kilometers, the GDR supports dealing with the issues of tactical nuclear weapons in connection with issues of conventional armaments in Europe.

The chairman of the Constitution and Law Committee of the Peoples Chamber referred to the proposals of the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe as well as a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe. Setting up nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world should also be promoted in the broadest way by means of the international meeting on this topic, invitations for which Erich Honecker has sent out for June this year in Berlin. The GDR representative thanked the USSR Supreme Soviet for its agreement to take part in this meeting. [passage omitted]

International Human Rights Congress Ends

LD241351 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 23 Mar 88

[Excerpt] Berlin, 23 Mar (ADN)—The international scientific conference "The Policy of Socialism on the Realization of Human Rights and the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" ended in Berlin today. In a lively exchange of views in the plenary session and in two working groups, representatives of all the delegations from the fraternal parties of eleven socialist countries present took the opportunity to speak.

Professor Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy for Social Sciences under the SED Central Committee, stressed the need for cooperation among the fraternal parties on the issued discussed.

The comprehensive implementation of human rights is in accordance with the essence and character of socialism. This shared view is expressed and aggressively put forward in international life. Human rights are not just an addition to socialist society. What is involved is rather the shaping of the conditions under which a human being can live as a human being Prof Reinhold stressed.

Human rights can never be divorced from class interests, from interests and developments in both social systems. Hence the stronger socialism is, the more emphatically it puts its case in the political-ideological debate, the less use could be made of the abuse of human rights as an instrument of imperialist interference. The implementation of human rights is a component of the competition between systems. The growing number of problems that must be solved jointly by socialism and capitalism does however strengthen optimism that there are also possiblities for joint positions and cooperation in the area of human rights. [passage omitted]

'Complete Text' of MSZMP CC Communique Given

LD242017 Budapest MTI in English
1812 GMT 24 Mar 88

["Communique on the March 23-24 Session of the HSWP CC—Complete Text"—MTI Headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)—The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session on March 23-24, 1988 in Budapest under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar. At the session, in addition to the members of the Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Committee, department heads of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county and county-authority party councils and the secretaries of the Budapest Party Council also participated.

The Central Committee discussed and approved the proposals of the Political Committee:

—as read by Deputy General Secretary Gyorgy Lazar, on the leading role of the party, on the development of the functioning of the system of political institutions,

—as read by Central Committee Secretary Janos Lukacs on the date of the national party conference, on the order of representation,

—As read by member of the political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee Janos Berecz on the blueprint of the decree of the national party conference.

—the Central Committee learned with approval the written informatory [as received] on the experiences of the debate on the contemporary issues of the ideological work.

1. The membership of the party discussed at the beginning of the year the theses on the leading role of the party, on the development of the system of political institutions which were elaborated by the working committee designated for this end by the Central Committee. The debate reflected the sense of responsibility, the action readiness of the communists and revealed important experiences. It confirmed that the successfull continuation of the socialist construction work makes it necessary to further develop the leading role of the party, the system of the political institutions, according to the new requirements.

The Central Committee highly appreciates the active participation of the membership in the debate. It commissioned the Political Committee to finalize the experiences of the debate by making use of the proposals, furtheron, it took the stance that its major elements will be referred to the party conference, and its full text will be published following the party conference.

2. The Central Committee convenes the national conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on May 20. It was decided that the Budapest, county and county authority party committees should elect one representative for each one thousand party members. Within that, care should be taken that those company and institution party organizations where membership is above one thousand be represented at the party conference.

The Central Committee publishes the blueprint of the decree to be submitted to the conference. The blueprint should be discussed by each basic organization and party committee by April 24. The proposals, and the stances of the organs should be sent to the Central Committee by the Budapest, county and county-authority party committees.

The Central Committee calls the presidiums of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the National Council of the Trade Unions, the National Council of the Hungarian Women, the Managing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary and further on asks the presidiums of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, the National Council of the Cooperatives, the National Council of the Consumption Cooperatives, the National Council of the Industrial Cooperatives, the Association of the Technical and Natural Science Societies to discuss the blueprint of the decree and forward their opinions to the Central Committee.

3. On the debate over the contemporary problems of the ideological work the Central Committee has concluded that it was useful. The debate was primarily focused on the following questions: The development of the full-public power in this country and the present structure of our society, the most efficient operation of the social property, the evaluation of the different forms of proprietorship, where do we stand in the construction of the socialism. A similar great emphasis was placed in the debate on the internal relations of the party, the interpretation of the democratic centralism, the enforcement of the leading role of the party under the present conditions, the renewal of our socialism conception and the social-political routine.

During the debate it was being observed that at present within the party in several important issues a suspense of ideas is experienced. This weakens the party's political and action unity. Therefore, the conditions of the social science research, the debates with constructive approach should be improved and it should be made clear that at the given phase of development what we see as basic values and long-term goals in our socialist construction work. [sentence as received]

The experiences of the debate over the ideological theses should be made use of in the document of the party conference and in the practical routine.

Presidential Council Holds Session 25 Mar

LD251515 Budapest MTI in English
1301 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 25 (MTI)—The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a session today.

The Presidential Council decided on the decorations to be awarded on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of Hungary's liberation. The body relieved judges and elected new ones, then passed decision in clemency cases, and discussed other timely themes.

French Foreign Minister Arrives in Budapest

LD241747 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
1730 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond has arrived in Budapest at the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Holds Talks With Varkonyi

LD242331 Budapest MTI in English
2104 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)—As it was earlier reported the official negotiations between Foreign Ministers Peter Varkonyi of Hungary and Jean-Bernard Raimond of France started in Budapest on Thursday.

At the meeting both sides formulated the intention to open up new horizons during the present talks in the development of the relations between the two countries. The discussions are to be continued on Friday. Peter Varkonyi and his wife gave ceremonial dinner in honour of Jean-Bernard Raimond and his wife at the Gundel restaurant.

Talks Continue

LD251008 Budapest MTI in English
0910 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 25 (MTI)—Jean-Bernard Raimond, foreign minister of the French Republic, who is paying an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, laid a wreath on the monument of Hungarian heroes at the Heroes' Square of Budapest with military honours on Friday. Then the official Hungarian-French foreign ministerial talks that started on Thursday continued at the foreign ministry. The talks are also attended by Rezso Palotas, ambassador of Hungary to France, and Christiane Malitchenko, ambassador of France to Hungary.

The two foreign ministers are expected to exchange views on the deepening of bilateral economic and political relations. On Thursday both sides emphasized that economic relations are lagging behind the level of political cooperation and the opportunities. On this score both parties expressed their resolute intention to make an advance in the economic field as well.

In the afternoon Jean-Bernard Raimond is to meet Hungarian party and state leaders.

Meets With Kadar

LD251440 Budapest MTI in English
1209 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 25 (MTI)—On Friday Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary, met in Budapest Jean-Bernard Raimond, foreign minister of the French Republic, who is paying an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

In a cordial atmosphere the parties surveyed topical international affairs and the situation of the European continent, paying special attention to tasks in preserving peace and creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence. The parties emphasized that the peaceful cooperation of countries with different social systems serve the common interests of peoples and contribute to the consolidation of international peace and security. It was stated that Hungarian-French relations could play a major part in this and can be further developed in several fields. The mutual sympathy and friendship of the two peoples provide a favourable basis for the relevant efforts. The meeting was also attended by Peter Varkonyi, Rezso Palotas, ambassador of Hungary to France, and Christiane Malitchenko, ambassador of France to Hungary.

Romanian Refugees Apply for Residence

AU250902 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian
23 Mar 88 p 3

[Interview with Ferenc Debreczeni, deputy chairman of the Debrecen Municipal Council and of the County Coordination Committee, by Tibor Franka: "Temporary Accommodation in the Nursery—People Awaiting Settlement in Hajdu-Bihar County"—date and place not given]

[Text] The government spokesman said the following to journalists at a press conference in Parliament on 28 January: "There has been a sudden increase in the number of applications for settling in Hungary submitted by Romanian citizens of Hungarian nationality: 6,499 such applications in 1988, compared to 1,709 applications in 1985. The Hungarian authorities are considering these applications with the maximum fairness."

Let us now see what the situation is like in Hajdu-Bihar county? Following the establishment of a national interministerial committee to deal with the issue, a coordination committee—with the participation of representatives of the relevant state bodies—also began its activity in Hajdu-Bihar county. It is also important to know that, in accordance with Hungarian law, there are several conditions for giving a foreign citizen the right to be employed in Hungary. The most important condition is that such a citizen must have the right to reside in the

Hungarian People's Republic. This is a domestic state affair. Once in the possession of a residence permit, a foreign citizen can then apply for a work permit issued by the Labor Affairs Department of the county councils' executive committee. Now, let us see what the real situation is in Debrecen and its surrounding areas. The Hajdu-Bihar county newspapers published the first report on the events under the headline: "Hungarians from Romania" on 17 March. We have requested some information from Ferenc Debreczeni.

[Debreczeni] It is clear that the majority of persons who wish to settle in Hungary arrived in February. So far, we have issued a total of 246 work permits.... in our estimatation, this is a smaller number than the actual number of Romanian citizens of Hungarian origin who are in our country. It is also my duty to mention the fact that the Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, the Red Cross, and part of our county's population provide extensive and efficient assistance to these people.

[Franka] I believe that the majority of these people are living with relatives and acquaintances here in Hungary. But how do we provide accommodation for people who have no relatives or friends here?

[Debreczeni] For these people we have provided temporary accommodation in an old nursery. A total of 56 people—single young people, half-families, and entire families—are currently making use of this facility. We have supplied hospital beds and closets in this building, which is awaiting reconstruction. We have supplied a television set, a washing machine, and we also send them the daily press. Of course, the accommodation is still not perfect, but there is always water coming from the tap in the rooms for 8-14 people, and the lights are always on. We provide 3 meals per day for all these people. At present, we have a daily budget of 50 forints per person for this purpose.

[Franka] Who can make use of this accommodation and when?

[Debreczeni] People can use the facility from the day they apply for a residence permit, and they can stay there until they receive permanent accommodation and work, about 7 days generally.... The majority of these people are professional workers, but among them there are also engineers, doctors, and agricultural experts. On 22 March, for example, 16 of these people traveled to Komlo where they received well-paid, permanent work. Some of them found work in the roller-bearings factory or in the building industry. In addition, we also see to it that their children attend kindergartens and schools. In justified cases, to compensate for expenses until their first salaries, those in need also receive financial help.

I myself inquired about a three-member family from Transylvania in the Steel Works. Their superiors told me that these people work well and that the factory is renting an apartment for them. Others moved into empty village houses, and many young people would like to continue their studies here.

At a meeting with church leaders on 13 March, Premier Grosz described the present situation as follows: "We are making great efforts to improve relations. Through no fault of our own, we have not been successful in these efforts. For our part, however, we continue to profess good will to settle controversial issues under civilized circumstances."

Nemeth Meets With Christian Officials, Bishop

LD250619 Budapest MTI in English
2147 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)—President of the Presidential Council Karoly Nemeth met Friday [as received] the senior officials of the Christian peace conference including Bishop Karoly Toth of the reformed church of Hungary who is the president of the movement. Filaret the archbishop of Kiev and president of the continuity committee and Lubomir Mirejovsky, general secretary of the Christian peace conference were present. They are attending the session of the working committee of the international congregational peace organizations in Hungary.

At the meeting of cordial atmosphere the president of the Presidential Council expressed appreciation for the importance of the activity in the Christian peace conference which was founded thirty years ago. Host and guests all emphasized the joint responsibility and necessary cooperation of the people and groups of good-will with different [word indistinct] and the peace movements in the promotion of detente processes.

At the meeting State Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the state office for church affairs was also present.

Scientific Activity To Be Increased

AU250625 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian
22 Mar 88 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The Use of Intellectual and Financial Capacity"]

[Text] The Central Research Institute of Physics will compensate for the more than 20 million forints less it received this year from the central budget than last year. Deputy Director General Zoltan Szatmary told an MTI correspondent that they will try to make even better use of their financial and intellectual resources than previously, and to reduce their expenditures to the extent possible. The institute receives considerable income from the sales of its research results. Some of the technical installations, procedures, and methods that have been developed by the institute are of world standard and are sought not only at home, but also on foreign capitalist markets.

In the coming days, the institute's board of directors will adopt the final version of this year's plan of activity. In connection with its nuclear energy research activity, the institute will according to this plan primarily promote

the development of the Paks nuclear power station. In cooperation with Soviet scientists, Hungarian experts will complete the 440 megawatt generating units and effect their operational safety at the Paks station, and will contribute to the designing and manufacturing of reactor monitoring instruments. The scientists will also develop a computer system of current international electronic standards for the other two reactors of the Paks station. These reactors will be much larger than the existing ones, with a capacity of 1000 megawatts.

A simulator will be constructed this year that will make it possible to simulate the operation of and potential disturbances in the reactor at the nuclear power station. The use of this simulator will enable the operators to practice the duties they would perform in the event of a breakdown.

The rebuilding of the institute's research reactor will also be completed this year. As a result, its capacity will increase from 5 to 20 megawatts, and it will become suitable for the production of radio isotopes used in industry and medicine—isotopes that so far have not been produced in Hungary.

Since the majority of their research will involve protection against radiation, the scientists at the Institute will also contribute to the development of nuclear energy and to the safety of its application.

The Hungarian-Soviet space research collective—which developed important measurement and control instruments for the space probes due to be launched in July this year to study Mars and its moon Phobos—will prepare the technological and flying models of the image processing system planned for the MIR space station. The collective will produce television and navigation instruments, as well as instruments for plasma and high-energy particle analysis for the Mars spaceships of the nineties. Scientists will manufacture on board computers that will control the scientific and service systems of the spaceships and will collect and analyze the data. According to the plan, the collective of scientists will also develop automatic digital image processing installations based on the use of personal computers. These installations can be used in geological research, agriculture, machine production, electronics, and medicine.

In cooperation with Soviet scientists at the Institute of General Physics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Hungarian experts are studying the superconductor materials and their physical properties. They will try to produce, among other things, thin superconductors that could be used to increase the operational speed of various computers.

The Hungarian-Soviet joint research group intends to develop high-performance lasers for robot technology and medicine. The experts are also studying ways to develop solid-state lasers.

Culture Minister Explains Ministry Staff Cuts

LD250937 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] The Ministry of Culture and Education and its background institutions have been reorganized primarily for economic and efficiency considedrations. Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, speaking at a press conference, said that the staffing level at the ministry had been reduced by 16 percent, and several main departments and departments had been abolished. Regarding the background institutions, reductions in staff ranged from 15-40 percent, and in some areas the institutions had been reorganized. he also said that this year there is not sufficient money even to maintain the existing level of staffing and owing to the depletation of resources, the maintenance of many public education, cultural, and teaching institutions may also face cuts in coming years. He mentioned that in past years, state support had decreased because the aim was that money should be utilized for pieces of art, creations and artists communties, rather than given to institutions. Finally, Bela Kopeczi said that owing to decreasing state support, raising the prices of cultural journals is being considered.

Briefs

Writers Meet

Budapest, March 24—A meeting of representives of writers' unions from socialist countries ended here on Thursday. Also today agreements on cooperation were signed by the Union of Hungarian Writers and corresponding organizations from Cuba, the GDR and Poland. "We have signed an agreement with the Hungarian Writers' Union now, after a break caused by organizational changes in the Hungarian organization," Jan Koprowski, a member of a delegation of the Polish writers union which had attended a preparatory meeting for the autumn session has told PAP correspondent. "Under the agreement Hungarian authors will participate in the Warsaw autumn of poetry while their Polish partners will take part in a world meeting of sci-fi writers here. We are also going to invite Hungarian translators of Polish literature to Poland and the Hungarian side intends to host Polish translat ors to enable them possibly frequent contacts with the spoken language," Koprowski said. [Text] [*Warsaw PAP in English 2241 GMT 24 Mar 88 LD250519*]

Olechowski Holds Talks With USIA's Wick
LD241544 Warsaw PAP in English
1426 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 24—Delegations headed by Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski and Director of the U.S. Information Agency Charles Wick held talks here today concerning the state of Polish-U.S. relations in the field of information, culture, and education.

Sadowski Received by Bulgaria's Atanasov
LD241404 Warsaw PAP in English
0038 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 23—Bulgarian Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov received here today Polish vice premier, Chairman of the State Planning Commission Zdzislaw Sadowski, now in Sofia to attend the 41st session of the CMEA committee.

During the meeting, the two exchanged information on reforms implemented in both countries and favourably assessed the development of Polish-Bulgarian cooperation which creates broad possibilities for scientific and technological links and the intensification of specialization and coproduction between Polish and Bulgarian enterprises.

Brazil's Sarney Receives Sejm Delegation
LD241402 Warsaw PAP in English
0025 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Brasilia, March 23—A delegation of the Sejm (Polish Parliament), headed by Deputy Speaker Jerzy Ozdowski, now in Brazil, was received by President Jose Sarney here on Tuesday.

During the meeting, President Sarney spoke with recognition about the role of Poles living in Brazil, who have contributed to the development of contemporary Brazil. The sides stressed interest in the development of mutual relations in all fields and the role of both states in activities for the cause of peace, detente, development and international security.

Members of the delegation also paid a visit to the National Congress of Brazil where they held talks with Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Luiz Viana and with senate floor group leader of the Party of Democratic Movement of Brazil (PNDDB) Fernando Henrique Cardso.

The delegation was also received by Chairman of the Supreme Federal Tribunal Luiz Rafael Mayer.

PAP Scores Western News Reports on Dissent
LD241346 Warsaw PAP in English
2143 GMT 23 Mar 88

["Western Correspondents Start Spring Manoeuvres With Children"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 23—Some correspondents of Western press agencies have for good become experts in advertising every, even the smallest group which wants to disrupt order in the streets of any Polish city.

They spare neither efforts nor resources to this end. Even if the final result of these efforts is meagre, because attempts to disrupt public order in Poland generally end in the checking of identity cards of coryphaeuses of such actions by the militiamen. The consequences are, therefore, significantly lesser than in similar cases in the West.

The latest example of this was the first day of spring throughly covered by correspondents of such wholesale information dealers as AFP, AP or UPI. These agencies gave particularly much space to Wroclaw, where their favorite topic is the "performances" of a small group, already publicized under the name of "Orange Alternative." The leaders of these street "happenings" do not shy away from using school youth in their activities, capitalizing on their natural inclination to play any game.

Political adventurists standing behind such initiatives do not even conceal their intentions. The February issue of the "POGLAD" (View) periodical published in West Berlin carries outpourings of Zuzanna Dabrowska, a member of the "Orange Alternative," who is presented by the paper as a member of the executive committee of the recently discredited so-called Polish Socialist Party (PPS) and "the head of the local workers committee in Wroclaw."

Dabrowska concedes that it is not yet known what the youngest will get from their participation in the events organized by the "Orange Alternative," "which is becoming ever more politicalized...will it be only an adventure in their lives or training before future, yet unknown struggle."

The Wroclaw-based "GAZETA ROBOTNICZA" wrote in this connection that: "these professional politicians want only one thing—unrest to prevail in Polish streets so that Western Polish-language broadcasting stations have something to talk about... And young people, at times just kids, are simply tools in their hands... Public order was disrupted in Wroclaw on March 21 in the vicinity of Swidnicka Street and the market square. Several dozen people had their ID's. checked."

Thus, the political adventurists want turmoil which Polish society wants to avoid.

'Consensus' Views Institutionalized Opposition

LD201912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Mar 88

[Text] Can an opposition help Poland? If so, what kind of opposition? At the end of January, the multiview Consensus group organized a discussion meeting on this topic, which was attended by about 120 people from the Warsaw opinion-making milieux. The meeting discussed, among other things, the purposefulness and range of the opposition in conditions of socialism and the possibilities for institutionalizing it.

The introduction to the discussion, which presented this issue from different points of view, was delivered by professor Jerzy Wiatr, a distinguished representative of the Marxist intellectual circles and advocate Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, an adviser of the former Solidarity, of great authority, who comes from the Catholic circles connected with the Polish Episcopate. Both of these speeches, authorized by the authors, have been published in the ODRODZENIE weekly [PRON organ], which is of the opinion that, in accordance with the spirit of PRON, it is useful to acquaint readers with the stance of the two sides in the dialogue. We remind you that the weekly ODRODZENIE is publishing the debate on whether an opposition can help Poland, and if so, what kind of opposition.

Jaruzelski Meets Christian Leaders

LD241016 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 23 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 23—President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today heads and prominent representatives of non-Roman-Catholic Christian churches and other religious unions.

Wojciech Jaruzelski addressed his guests with words of respect and appreciation of their consistently patriotic attitude and commitment to cultivation of civic values, limitation of social maladies and establishment of the climate of tolerance and cooperation.

The head of the Polish state also noted with satisfaction that mutual relations between the state and non-Roman-Catholic Christian churches along with other religious unions were full of creative cooperation which yielded many positive results for society and which constituted a proof that differences in viewpoints were no hurdle in joining efforts around the objectives and tasks vital to Poland's development, security and international position.

President of the Council of State emphasized that the constitutional principles of denomination policy formed safeguards and lasting foundations for respect of denominational diversity as well as for equal rights for all the churches and religious unions operating in Poland.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also assured the guests that the state would continue to secure consistent and full materialization of the ideals of freedom of conscience and religion.

Further on 22 Mar Politburo Discussion

LD240324 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 23 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 23—At a meeting here, the PUWP CC Political Bureau considered yesterday major current problems in the country's social and economic situation as well as tasks resulting from it.

The Political Bureau resolved that evaluations and announcements included in PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski's address at the 10th Congress of the United Peasants' Party (UPP) should be urgently transformed into specific decisions directed to party links and state and economic administration.

The Political Bureau paid special attention to the phenomena of waste of labour effects as well as of lack of responsibility and disregard for economic reality and social objectives of the reforms on the part of some enterprises when making price or pay decisions.

The Political Bureau underscored yet again the importance of adequate selection of personnel who must come up to mounting requirements of the second stage of economic reforms. These problems will be also discussed by the 7th Plenum of the PUWP Central Committee and will be analysed in detail in the course of preparations for a review of directors. Works on the review's design and organization must be carried out urgently and energetically.

The Political Bureau appealed to the government to accept Wojciech Jaruzelski's address at the 10th UPP Congress as a directive of intensive actions in nearest future.

The Political Bureau adopted draft changes in the system of control and decided that the operation of internal control and inspection within co-operatives should be set aside as a subject of separate analyses. Changes to this end should be also enforced more effectively with the use of the mechanisms of the second stage of economic reforms.

The Political Bureau recommended that works be continued on perfecting the system of control within the state in close collaboration with the party and government commission for review and modernization of the economy's and the state's organizational structures.

The Political Bureau considered and adopted a programme of preparations for the 3rd all-Poland theoretical and ideological conference.

Scheduled for late autumn this year, the conference will deal with theoretical problems of the process of socialist renewal, and particularly with: current transforamtions in production relations, in interests of basic social classes and groups, in attainment of a Polish model of socialist democracy, with the inclusion of forms of the party leadership in the circumstances of reformed economy and state.

PAP Reports on Urban Press Conference
LD222328 Warsaw PAP in English
1918 GMT 22 Mar 88

[Text] [No dateline as received; Warsaw PAP in English has not been observed to transmit the first three PAP parts of this item, which opens with PAP take four]

Special Powers for Government [subhead]

One of the questions concerned the announcement of possible new powers of the government, presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski on the first day of the UPP Congress. Urban said in reply:

Wojciech Jaruzelski's announcement of a possible introduction of special powers for the government was of general, directional character.

The government will now start detailed analytical works, it will study the situation and needs which follow from the situation. Then it will consider the scope and nature of the necessary measures to make respective proposals in the Sejm.

The aim of the special powers, about which Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke, is clear: To support the reform, break blockades encountered by the reform.

In fact the special powers would be executed by Vice-Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski, one of the main architects of the reform. The point is for him to have instruments necessary to strike at those places where the reform is neglected or avoided. They would be powers against people who do not implement the reform, powers first of all referring to cadres. They would lead to rigorous execution of the reform-oriented measures and personal accountability for activities against the reform, to giving greater coherence to current economic policy with solutions stemming from the implementation programme of the second stage of the reform, Urban told journalists.

Wick's Forthcoming Polish Visit [subhead]

The Polish Government spokesman commented also on the 1987 annual report of the U.S. International Broadcasting Board on Radio Free Europe.

According to the report, nearly 14 per cent of Poles listen to Free Europe at least once a week. According to Polish data obtained by the Centre for Public Opinion Research (OBOP), it is not 14 but 3 per cent.

According to the Americans, the total of 59 per cent of Poles listen more or less frequently to Radio Free Europe's broadcasts, while according to the OBOP it is 16 per cent, half of which very rarely do so. Polish public opinion polls are carried out on a representation of the entire Polish population aged over 15 and the West does not question their credibility. On the contrary, they have taken on a liking to quote Polish data.

Since the beginning of 1988 nothing disturbs the reception of western Polish-speaking radio stations. The OBOP found out that the number of Polish Voice of America listeners had not grown at all in February 1988 as compared to December 1987, the number of Free Europe listeners had grown slightly from 14 to 16 per cent, while the number of BBC listeners had not grown at all.

The U.S. report has directives for Radio Free Europe's broadcasting policy enclosed. They prohibit generalizations of singular phenomena, propagandist argumentation, direct criticism of the communist system or its representatives. They oblige the editors to refrain from a polemic approach which the listeners might perceive as a token of dislike. The directives order avoidance of incitement, calling for unrest, broadcasting of instigating programmes. They also forbid to encourage people to revolt, to support illegal actions, or to give advice. In situations full of strain it is recommended to pacify people. Rumors or malicious hints or attacks on private life of party and state leaders are not allowed to be used in programmes.

I should like to note here that the Polish programme of Radio Free Europe is edited in a manner precisely reverse to what the directives of broadcasting policy say, the spokesman stressed.

This week, Mr Charles Wick, head of the U.S. Information Agency, is arriving in Poland. On the eve of this event, I should like to say that we would have no reason to claim that the operation of Radio Free Europe places negative burden upon Polish-American relations and that it is contrary to the interests of the Polish people and to the ideals of truth and truthfulness in circulating information, if the real operation of the radio station's Polish section complied at least to a degree with the broadcasting directives in force.

Against Terrorism [subhead]

Replying to a question, Jerzy Urban presented Polish stand towards the phenomenon of terrorism. He said, in part:

"We are against terrorism as a method and we are against individual and state terrorism. There is no ambiguity in our stance, and such a stance we present both in bilateral and international relations."

Association [subhead]

Jerzy Urban also took a stand with regard to facts of refusal to register a number of associations in Poland, as presented by journalists. The spokesman said that a law on associations was being prepared and it would facilitate registration of new associations.

Referring to the specific example of a society for Polish-American friendship, the government spokesman said associations of this type were registered on the basis of reciprocity. Polish authorities are ready to resume the subject when the United States displays interest in establishing an equivalent of the association in the United States.

DIE PRESSE Interviews Orzechowski

AU221620 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22 Mar 88 p 3

[Interview with Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, by DIE PRESSE reporter Burkhard Bischof: "Katyn Must Be Clarified to the Last Detail; Poland's Foreign Minister Orzechowski on His Country's Past and Foreign Policy"—given in Warsaw; date not specified]

[Text] DIE PRESSE: Mr Minister, Poland and the Soviet Union have started to discuss more openly the "blank spots" of your common history. This concerns Katyn, above all, and the fate of the east Polish regions in the wake of the Hitler-Stalin Pact. Do you think that this might contribute to strengthening anti-Soviet sentiments in Poland?

Orzechowski: The "blank spots" in the history of our relations do not only concern what was tragic and bad, but also the unknown chapters of cooperation and the joint struggle by Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, and Belorussians. However, we also want to conduct a scientific investigation into unpleasant issues concerning our relations with our neighbors and allies that have so far been kept silent.

In May 1987 we established a Polish-Soviet historians' commission which has published numerous documents from hitherto unknown Soviet sources. Its work has so far concentrated on important aspects of Polish-Soviet relations during the 1917-21 period, as well as in the period before and during WW II. The principal topic of the most recent talks was the transfer of the Polish population to the USSR from 1939 to 1941, which was extraordinarily complicated and dramatic for the fate of thousands of Poles.

The circumstances of the Katyn tragedy are also under careful scrutiny. This is not an easy task because of differing views, the absence of documents, and the influence of political prejudices. We want to clarify this matter, which of course stirs many emotions, down to the last detail. We are not content with half-truths. This has been confirmed by recent statements by the Polish Parliament.

We think that a complete and honest clarification of issues that have so far put a strain on our relations does not arouse "anti-Soviet sentiments in Poland." On the contrary, it clears the atmosphere and makes possible cooperation on the basis of partnership.

DIE PRESSE: Does Warsaw have more room to maneuver in foreign policy affairs under Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev?

Orzechowski: Relations on the basis of sovereign equality, partnership, and efficient cooperation are in keeping with the interests of both Poland and the Soviet Union. These interests strengthen the affinity between Soviet perestroyka and glasnost, and Polish renewal. There is also agreement between the Soviet concept of "new thinking" in foreign policy affairs, the dialogue, the confrontation of views, and the respect for everything that we have in common and that links us, which is completely in line with the Polish concept of modern foreign policy.

The large volume of the Soviet Union's diplomatic activities and the Gorbachev's initiatives opened up the way to further contacts, brought about a more favorable international climate, and increased the overall interest in the socialist community of states. This holds the chance for Poland to engage even more actively in the search for solutions to the vital questions of Europe and the whole world—disarmament and the prevention of war. Poland has always held the view that medium- and small-sized states should not watch world affairs as passive observers, but that they are also responsible for the future of the world.

DIE PRESSE: Is Poland basically in agreement with the idea of asymmetrical disarmament between East and West, as launched by the NATO states?

Orzechowski: Poland knows that, regarding armed forces and weapons, there are asymmetries and disparities between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Not even in all European states has the structure of the armed forces developed in the same way. But there is no mention of this in the documents of the Brussels NATO summit. The removal of asymmetries and the compensation for disparities that should lead to a reduction of military confrontation in Europe would have to be carried out by way of mutual reductions and under conditions with a stable and approximate military balance between East and West. We certainly reject calls for the elimination of asymmetries exclusively on the Warsaw Pact side.

DIE PRESSE: Recently, Poland's relations with Western states have clearly improved, which has been demonstrated by the large number of visits by Western politicians to Warsaw. Where does Poland still see problems in its relations with Western states?

Orzechowski: A lively and businesslike political dialogue has indeed been initiated. The practical results, however—particularly in the sphere of economic relations—are small. For example it cannot be regarded as normal, that, despite the fact that between 1982 and 1987 Poland paid back some 10 million dollars to creditors and has made remarkable progress in reforming its economy, it is still forced to pay cash for 95 percent of its imports from the West, and must wait for the restoration of credit guarantees.

And it is not normal either that, while East-West relations have generally improved, restrictions in the sphere of technological cooperation are not being lifted, but rather tightened. This causes doubt about the statements by Western politicians. Restrictions that are aimed at making it more difficult for Poland and other socialist states to adapt to the requirements of the modern world economy increase the artificial separation of Europe.

DIE PRESSE: How do you assess the fact that many Western politicians meet with representatives of the political opposition during their visits?

Orzechowski: How they spend their free time is our visitors' business. We are only interested in one thing: The way they spend their free time must not endanger the basic goal of the visits, which is to improve and develop bilateral relations.

Personally, I am not sure whether the private meetings with some of our country's citizens are useful for giving Western politicians—as they put it—a more objective picture of the situation in Poland. After all, it is always the same circle of people they meet and the same views they hear. And, in my opinion, the term "political opposition" attaches unfounded importance to this group of persons that possess no constructive program, reject the principles of the political system and the Constitution, and ignore the most fundamental facts that determine Poland's situation and its place in Europe.

The contacts you mentioned are often intended as a strange political gesture. To be honest, one can only wonder about such an attitude on the part of serious politicians and statesmen.

DIE PRESSE: In what areas do you think progress is possible in relations between Poland and Austria, which have basically been described as good?

Orzechowski: We appreciate the high level of political dialogue with Austria and the cultural and scientific contacts. But we are also aware that there are numerous opportunities for economic cooperation that have not been used so far. In this connection I think of long-term direct cooperation agreements between large, medium-, and small-sized enterprises. The export-oriented restructuring of our national economy within the framework of the second phase of economic reforms offers good preconditions. Our two countries could assume pioneering roles in the promotion of this cooperation.

ZSL Congress Continues Meeting, Activities

Malinowski Reads Report 21 Mar

AU241705 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 Mar 88 pp 4,5

[Speech by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, at the 10th ZSL Congress in Warsaw on 21 March]

[Excerpts] My fellow delegates and esteemed guests: The Ninth ZSL Congress took place in this hall 4 years ago. It ended a period of party debate that was encouraged by the socialist renewal, which combined the universal principles of socialism with our own national traditions, experiences, and aspirations. [passage omitted]

The implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress opened a qualitatively new stage in the history of the ZSL and placed it on the broad road of national and state affairs. The congress was the driving force behind the increase in the party's energy within the country and in the international arena. [passage omitted]

The program for the second stage of the economic reform adopted by the Sejm following the referendum, as well as the social discussions in which peasant activists took part call for systemic solutions and other undertakings aimed at achieving economic equilibrium and accelerating structural changes in the national economy, including changes that provide a boost for agriculture and the food industry. This should lead to the farmers' greater access to production resources. [passage omitted]

We have paid special attention to a further reform of the food industry. The envisaged solutions present the possibility of accelerating progress in agriculture and the food industry by, among other things, balancing the agricultural produce and production resources markets. The meat market is to be put in order, and meat rationing and central control over trade in agricultural produce and production resources is to be lifted. The system of subsidies will be restructured and restricted, without negatively affecting biological progress in agriculture. Monopolies in the procurement and trade of agricultural produce will be eliminated. The economic conditions of agriculture will be improved by, among other things, preparing correct institutional solutions and fixing correct prices for agricultural production resources and procurement prices for agricultural products and foodstuffs. [passage omitted] The effectiveness of the economic reform depends on changes to economic mechanisms at the same time as changes to the social and political superstructure, which in turn involves a further democratization of life, an expansion of self-government, and changes to political institutions, especially in the functioning of the socialist state. [passage

omitted] Just as it has so far, the ZSL will take an active part in all the work that ensures a more expedient economic reform. This work involves developing agriculture and the food industry and successfully carrying out of the prime rural task of feeding the nation.

Over the past 4 years, agricultural production results have exceeded the planned targets, and the food market is generally the best market today. Agricultural output in the past 4 years has increased by nearly 10 percent, despite last year's poor results. Grain crops increased by 4 million tonnes, and per capita meat consumption went up by 8 kg to 66 kg, 2 kg more than we envisaged for 1990. For the first time in many years there was a surplus in the foreign trade of food and animal feed last year, amounting to $170 million dollars in trade with the second area of payments, and R84 million in trade with the first area of payments. But there were also negative phenomena: an increasing decline in the cattle population, especially cows; a stagnation in pig production; and, last but not least, the disastrous damage to orchards caused by last year's frost.

Despite the improvement in supplies of production resources, there were acute shortages thereof, which hampered the intensification of agricultural production and the improvement of agriculture's technical base. The profitability of agricultural production has declined and local structural differences in rural working and living conditions have increased. Practical conclusions must be drawn from all of this—in agricultural policy, as well as in the second stage of the economic reform. [passage omitted]

The experience of the eighties strengthens our conviction that a correct agricultural policy, approved by the peasants, is of great importance for the creation of active attitudes that boost production. Thanks to this, agriculture's accomplishments in recent years have been better than could be expected from the material supplies received by it.

Nevertheless, the state of underinvestment and the still inadequate supplies of agricultural production resources—despite the progress which has taken place—cannot continue into the next decade. The ZSL cannot accept the fact that, out of total capital spending, the percentage of capital spending on the food industry is falling, instead of growing, and that the latest political decisions are not being implemented in full. [passage omitted]

Right now, only 4-5 percent of the industrial potential is being employed in order to satisfy the current needs of agriculture. The congress cannot remain indifferent to this key problem for agriculture and the nation's food supply. One should not only hope, but also expect that systemic solutions within the second stage of the economic reform and the planned energy of the government's economic policy will change this state of affairs in a radical manner. [passage omitted]

We wish our voice to convince society that not even the best agricultural policy will live up to the task of feeding the nation unless there is a concentrated effort by the whole economy toward modernizing agriculture. This also applies to the processing and production resources industries. Without an advanced food industry and production resources industry, agriculture will miss its export opportunity and will not be able to avoid the below-maximum utilization of agricultural raw materials. [passage omitted]

We have recorded an increased disparity between urban and rural incomes since 1984. This is mainly because the prices of agricultural production resources have grown faster than incomes from selling agricultural produce. In addition, the prices of consumer goods and services and wages outside agriculture have increased more than in agriculture.

Many controversial opinions and emotions have amassed around the question of income parity. The ZSL stance is unequivocal. We defend and will continue to defend the principle of parity of incomes between the rural and non-rural population. [passage omitted]

The rural community is an area of energetic social activity, public initiatives, and work. We should support this social movement in rural areas, while looking for new possibilities of developing the production, social, and welfare infrastructure. Enterprises situated in rural areas, commercial and service organizations, and rural cooperatives should play a broader role in creating this modern infrastructure. [passage omitted]

The ZSL is interested in expanding rural people's access to culture and overcoming the differences between individual areas in this respect. We want to contribute to the development of a material base for culture in rural areas by, among other things, providing greater opportunities to benefit from the culture development fund. [passage omitted]

The Polish political system contains great differences within society. Socialist pluralism expresses itself through the fact that there are vast areas on which there is agreement, but also areas where differences in views and proposals serve the interests of the fatherland, liberate human activity, and encourage incentive. [passage omitted]

Cooperation between the PZPR and ZSL is the basic method of implementing the worker-peasant alliance. The interests of the workers class are convergent with those of the peasant class and all working people. But convergence does not mean unification. It does not eliminate contradictions stemming from, among other things, different living and working conditions and a lack of cohesion between present and future interests.

Our party is against ignoring the existing contradictions and against exaggerating them. It is especially against resolving them in an incompetent way. [passage omitted]

Overcoming these contradictions should be based on an awareness of the interests and guidelines of the PZPR and ZSL agricultural policy, the needs of society and the socialist state, and the priorities and possibilities of implementing the interests of social classes. The 11th joint PZPR and ZSL plenum was an expression of such an approach, such a desire to harmonize common interests. [passage omitted]

A joint cadre policy is important for the functioning of the coalition. There are many departures from the cadre policy that has been jointly defined by the PZPR, ZSL, and SD. A uniform state cadre policy should be sought.

Colleagues and esteemed guests: We in the ZSL recognize and appreciate the reform-oriented achievements of the 10th PZPR Congress and the determination of the PZPR and that of its first secretary and our great friend, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in reforming sociopolitical life and the economy.

The ZSL reaffirms its full commitment to the line of reform and to building a strong coalition of political parties and social forces which serve Poland. [passage omitted]

As never before, the country needs deeds and a pragmatic, positive attitude toward reality. As a political party we should wage a struggle against all those who criticize reform ventures because they view it as a threat to the system, and against those who reject the system and negate the significance of reforms.

Every day we live with our Polish affairs, and they are the most important ones for us. However, Poland and its problems are not an isolated oasis, and the international situation does have an effect on us. We feel its advantageous or disadvantageous influence. The situation in Poland is being closely monitored by other peoples and states. [passage omitted]

The start of a more effective disarmament dialogue between the USSR and United States is an international process that is rekindling mankind's hopes. The Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles signed last year is a historic stage in this process. [passage omitted]

We believe that the implementation of the Polish initiative presented by General Wojciech Jaruzelski to reduce armaments and increase confidence would be an important step in the process of building a system of security and cooperation in Europe. The implementation of the proposal, contained in the Jaruzelski Plan, to alter the character of the military doctrines of the two blocs—Warsaw Pact and NATO—and make it firmly defensive could have a favorable influence on the international climate.

The Warsaw meeting of heads of parliament from Europe, the United States, and Canada will be an important event in international cooperation. We are satisfied with our initiative's favorable reception by broad political circles in Europe, the United States, and Canada. And yet we note with concern the continuation of regional and local conflicts, in which poor and economically backward countries are also involved. We think that UN member states and recognized international authorities should do everything they can to end the conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which are threatening to escalate. [passage omitted]

Friends! Our congress is taking place at a time of breakthrough for our fatherland. Together with all the social and political forces that are concerned for the motherland's well-being, we must act with determination in order to overcome the crisis, heal the economy, and direct all creative forces of the nation toward constructive action. [passage omitted]

We are a peasant party, a strong mainstay of peasant support and trust. We cannot betray the support and trust of the class we represent. We cannot fail Poland. For the next 4 days we will think and talk about the best way to serve Poland and serve the people, peasants, and our rural areas.

Let this congress go down in our history as a congress of thought and action which perpetuate the permanent values of our rural areas and our fatherland, the PPR.

Jaruzelski Receives Foreign Delegates

LD232225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Mar 88

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received in the Belweder today the heads of foreign delegations taking part in the 10th ZSL Congress. The chairman of the Council of State discussed the country's sociopolitical and economic situation and the plans and actions for the implementation of broad reforms while stressing the ZSL's participation.

23 Mar Discussions Reported

LD241352 Warsaw PAP in English 2330 GMT 23 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 23—The plenary discussion on the third day of the 10th Congress of the United Peasant Party [UPP] lasted over ten hours and focused on what troubles the countryside and what should be changed and improved in this respect.

The common calls from the congressional rostrum demanding means of production and honest profitability of the farmer's work, go to show the farmers attitude towards production.

A secret ballot was cast to elect the supreme authorities of the party during today's debates, from earlier, unanimously accepted lists of candidates for members and alternate members of the chief committee and members of the main audit commission and the main party court of the UPP. Overall, these bodies are to number 360 people and the electoral commission forwarded this number of candidates. The electoral lists also contain 71 candidates forwarded additionally. The returns of the elections are to be announced on Thursday, the last day of the 10th UPP Congress.

Today representatives of foreign deleagtions conveyed greetings and wishes from peasant and related parties and organizations for the peasant activists.

Stanislaw Sochaj, chairing the debates, announced that the congress has received over 170 letters and cables. Chairman of the Constitutional Tribunal, Alfons Klafkowski assured the congress that the tribunal will safeguard the constitutional guarantees of the development of all fields of social life, including the Polish countryside.

In the evening the delegates adopted the first congressional documents. They passed a resolution on "the UPP's stance towards ecological threats" and a resolution on preparations for the observances of the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Polish peasant movement.

The congress also adopted a resolution "for peace and cooperation in the global community of nations and states." In it the congress stresses with satisfaction that mutual confidence and a will to cooperate in solving global issues of mankind is being strengthened in international relations. The foreign policy of states of the socialist community plays a tremendous role in this process.

The contemporary world, the document reads, is still full of contradictions, tensions and conflicts. The solution of many complicated problems facing mankind will, therefore, be possible only in conditions of expanding international cooperation.

Further Jaruzelski Meetings Reported

LD241355 Warsaw PAP in English
0008 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 23—President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received the heads of the foreign delegations attending the 10th congress of the United Peasant Party. [UPP]

Jaruzelski discussed the sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland and the plans and activities in favour of broad reforms. He underscored the participation and role of the United Peasant Party—an important link of the coalition-type of governing in Poland—in this process.

The president of the Council of State also briefed the heads of foreign delegations on Poland's initiatives and efforts on the international arena for peace and detente.

In the context of the international situation, the president of the Council of State stressed the active role of peasant parties and organizations in activities aimed at solving food supply problems, as well as the participation of these parties in the process of strengthening peace and confidence between nations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski accentuated that peasant parties and movements attach great signifance to ecological issues, the solution of which today constitutes a burning need not only on the scale of the state or region but on the scale of the whole globle. In this context the president of the Council of State stressed the importance of the international conference of peasant parties and organizations participating in the UPP Congress, organized immediately after the end of the congress and devoted to ecological issues.

The address of foreign guests referred to a broad spectrum of issues tied with the subject matter of the 10th UPP congress, as well as the most important international problems.

Seppo Kaariainen, the general secretary of the Centre Party of Finland, pointed out that apart from struggle for peace, the second field activity of European states should be concern for the natural environment and ecological security.

Errico Jannone, the secretary of the Italian farmers' confederation, expressed a conviction that efforts being made in Poland to overcome the crisis would end in full success. This is in the interest of not only Poland herself but all of Europe, Jannone said.

Reinter Latten, vice chairman of the German Farmers' union of the FRG, expressed a conviction that the hitherto experience of cooperation with the UPP would be conducive to a further development of food production in harmony with natural environment protection.

Krishna Rao, general secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, expressed thanks for the assistance which Poland lends to India in her development.

Frits Herman de Groot, secretary for international affairs of the Democracy'66 party of the Netherlands, spoke about the currently favourable atmosphere in East-West relations and stressed the need to consolidate this climate by further, concrete steps.

Resolution Adopted 24 Mar

LD241422 Warsaw PAP in English
1222 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 24—The 10th UPP congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the UPP tasks in solving problems of the development of Poland, the countryside and agriculture. The resolution laid down the UPP's most important tasks in the coming years in strengthening the socialist state.

The congress supported the comprehensive programme of radical socioeconomic reforms and called on all UPP members to take active part in implementing it. The congress came our firmly for more effective actions to consistently implement principles of the PUWP and the UPP joint agricultural policy.

Malinowski Receives Foreign Delegations

LD241405 Warsaw PAP in English
0030 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 23—On the third day of the 10th Congress of the United Peasants' Party (UPP) today President of the UPP Chief Committee Roman Malinowski continued talks with members of delegations to the assembly with a view to deepening cooperation with UPP foreign partners.

Malinowski held talks with Hao Yi Chun, vice-chairman of the Chief Committee of the Chinese Third September Society, Kostakis Konstantinides, head of a delegation of the Union of Cypriot Peasants, Ruben Duarte Corral, member of the leadership of the National Confederation of Peasants of Mexico, Tsembashiyn Urtnasam, Mongolia's agriculture vice-minister, Felipe Mendoza Orozco, member of the leadership of the National Union of agricultural and Livestock Workers of Nicaragua, Juan Jose Leon, vice-president of the Cuban National Association of Small Farmers, Juri Balandin, head of a delegation of the Soviet Union Council of Kolkhozes, Mustafa al-Ahmed Ayad, president of the General Union of Syrian Farmers, and Jens Clausager, general secretary of the Danish Social-Liberal Party.

Ex-CC Member Schaff Confirms Communist Belief

AU231223 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish
19 Mar 88 p 10

[Adam Schaff: "Letter to My Great Grandson in 2050"—first paragraph is POLITYKA introduction]

[Excerpts] Professor Adam Schaff was 75 on 10 March. As a 19 year-old student at Lvov University he joined the Communist Union of Polish Youth and thus determined his development, which later on included activities in the Polish Communist Party, the Polish Workers Party, and the PZPR, in which he was a Central Committee member between 1957 and 1968. He was removed from the party in 1983. [passage omitted] On the occasion of Prof Schaff's jubilee—he was one of the founders of POLITYKA—we publish extensive excerpts from the "personal epilogue" included in his book "Prospects of Contemporary Socialism," which is still to be published.

Dear Adam, I write this letter to you 65 years before it will be delivered to you and I call you Adam. Perhaps this will be your name to commemorate your forefather, but even if your name is something else I will still call you Adam, because it pleases me to call you that.

I would like you to read this letter in 2050, when, according to our present expectations, the new formation of society resulting from the present industrial revolution will be fully developed. [passage omitted]

You will certainly want to know how I experienced the development of the movement I describe in my book and what you could learn from me if you faced the same problems. Here is my reply (...)

I have classified negative phenomena as features of the alienation of the revolution. If the term alienation, for which I am a scientific authority, no longer exists in your time, please consult my book about it. My classification includes various phenomena, but they all induce a bad frame of mind.

Some phenomena provoke shame and embarrassment and others downright dread. Shame and embarrassment: No other words can express the feelings of a man who has spent all his life as an activist of the communist movement and who toward the end of his life has to face a reality that is a dramatic opposite to what he has fought for or wanted to fight for in any case. [passage omitted]

Am I disappointed by events and by the mutilated realization of the ideals which inspired me? My answer depends on how this question is understood. If you take the expression "I am disappointed" to mean that I am sorry that events have taken a course different from my expectations, then I am disappointed, because all deformations of socialism, especially the crimes committed under its banner, must pain anyone who views socialism as a positive value and must be in conflict with one's ideals and goals of struggle. It goes without saying that I am against such a state of affairs and will continue to fight it. But what I have just said means that this state of affairs can be overcome and that it is worth struggling to this end. That is why this is my decisive answer to the question whether I am disappointed in the sense that now, in view of the visible distortions of socialism, I am convinced that socialism is unrealistic as an ideal and goal of man's social activities is: I am not disappointed in this sense and I continue to hold my Marxist and socialist convictions, although I have learned quite a lot about the dangers and traps lurking along the road to realizing socialism. I continue to do so not because I am a "believer," but because I know the origins of our present difficulties and crises. What is to blame is not the Marxist theory of socialism, but the false realization of

this theory, realization that contradicts the principles of this theory. This is a general statement. I have been writing for years on this theme in specific terms to the mortification of the pseudo-orthodox Marxist people, who are actually people with vested interests [last two words in English]. The present crisis is not a crisis of Marxism and of the theory of socialism, but a crisis of the Marxists who have tried to realize this theory in an incapable and voluntaristic manner.

The answer to the first question makes it easier for me to answer the question whether, disappointed as I am by the practices of socialism, I am sorry to have been a fighting communist for over 50 years. Would I do it again if I could start my life all over again? My emphatic answer to both questions is: I am not sorry that at the beginning of my adult road I consciously chose to join the movement of revolutionary socialism, which is what I understand by the "communist movement." That is why today I do not belong to the international class of "disappointed communists." On the contrary, I am proud to have belonged to that movement and to have grown up in its ranks. This does not at all mean that I am enchanted with whatever this movement has achieved. Nor do I belong to those who laud all its deeds and the practices of so-called real socialism. On the contrary, I am a sharp critic of all shortcomings and deformations of these practices, but I am so critical from the positions of a Marxist and Communist.

Despite all the errors and deformations of the communist movement in practice—these errors and deformations are now more obvious and easier to understand—this movement has created imperishable achievements and values, ones that no one will be able to expunge from mankind's history. That is why it is necessary to purge that movement from errors and deformations with the help of criticism from "within the movement" and not to condemn it lock, stock, and barrel because of its weaknesses, while forgetting its achievements and strong points. In any case, we should not try to eliminate it from the life of society, because such attempts are useless. (...)

Looking at the past, you no doubt are clearly aware that in my time the terms "communist" and "party member" did not coincide, because you could be a Communist without belonging to the party and because the so-called party members had often nothing in common with communism as an ideological movement. In 2050 you are no doubt better aware of the surrealistic character of the Poland I lived in. My Poland is a typical "Mrozek-land" [Mrozek is a playwright], and that is why words that are apparently serious acquire a surrealistic tinge. If Poland were not my country, one in which I was born and brought up and in which I live, I would have looked with great interest at this unique psychological-social phenomenon and would have burst my sides laughing at the various features that are causing me so much concern now. [passage omitted]

My experience of living in Poland has had its ups and downs: At times I have been pleased and hopeful and at times disappointed, pained, and ashamed. Probably my shame has pained me most of all.

My hope was a vision of the realization of socialism in Poland. Today, as an old man, although I do not seem to be getting old at all and continue to be surprised at my official age, I know much more about this realization. Various "orthodox" figures continue to be scandalized when I write that socialism should not have been introduced into Poland, but that, having taken over power, we should have exercised it and should have implemented some form of people's democracy, one that our society would have accepted, but things were different at the beginning of our independence. Theoretically, we could and should have known that at the time. As we know, Alfred Lampe [an activist and journalist, 1900-43] made a clear statement on this subject. But people like myself had a psychologically natural wish to fulfill the dreams of our youth and to reach the goal for which we fought and suffered. Before the war we sacrificed our freedom, health, and even lives for the realization of socialism. This sounds pathetic, but this is life's truth. [passage omitted]

People's Poland opened for me the door to university work, the door that had before been closed to me and people like me. I have become what I am thanks to People's Poland. Regardless of various painful issues, including personal wrongs which were connected with the development of events in Poland, I will never forget what People's Poland has done for me, and that is why I am so pleased with and grateful to this Poland, which, when necessary, I criticize, but this is criticism "from within" and from the position of a Marxist and Communist. [passage omitted]

It is unfortunate that there are only too many reasons for criticizing the things that pain one and make one ashamed. These reasons are no fiction. They are genuine and well-founded. How have I experienced those things? Very badly. People around me say that I have experienced them much too badly. I am unable to come to terms with the features that other people regard as incurable evil. I often view my attempts at struggle as tilting at windmills, but this is probably wrong. I think that the difference in approach is that they have dismissed socialism from their minds and accept its negative facts as the inherent evil of the system, but that I blame the executors of the system and not the system and continue to hope that everything can be done differently and that something can even be repaired right now. That is why I continue to fight. (...)

Love to you, and may you be more successful.

Signed: Your great grandfather.

Daily Views 2 Years of Constitutional Tribunal

AU192043 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Mar 88 p 1

[Commentary signed "MU": "Constitutional Tribunal 2 Years On"]

[Text] The most recent Sejm session heard information about the activities and verdicts of the Constitutional Tribunal during the past year. The press published the text of the speech by Professor Alfons Klafkowski, chairman of the Tribunal, so that everyone was able to find out about the performance of one of the state's youngest institutions. It was created to watch over compliance with the PPR Constitution.

The act to establish the Constitutional Tribunal was passed in April 1985. In this way, the proposals and postulates put forward by the legal and opinion-making communities, and included in the ninth congress resolution, were realized. The Sejm's act was preceded by comprehensive discussions and legal analyses of the solutions adopted by other countries throughout the world, and for this reason it is a modern and mature law.

The Constitutional Tribunal began its work in January 1986 and has subsequently examined 21 cases, carried out dozens of analyses of various regulations, and informed the appropriate authorities about various irregularities in the legal system.

However, issuing verdicts is its most important function, one which helps to improve our legal system and to consolidate the principles of legality in the process of creating and applying the law.

Only last year the Tribunal examined 14 various enactments of the Constitution and analyzed various issues regulated by 17 laws, 10 government decrees, two ministerial decrees, two government resolutions, and three ministerial orders. As a result, 10 regulations of nine laws and decrees were changed or rescinded by the Tribunal.

These figures supplied by the chairman of the Tribunal attest to its importance as a guarantee of legality.

The very existence of the Tribunal continues to crucially influence the quality of the legislative process. The knowledge that new legal norms may be checked for compliance with the Constitution and with the important laws compels the legislative agencies to be very careful with their bills. The Tribunal's views expressed in its verdicts become at once canons of legal interpretation and produce principles in line with which the Constitution, then laws, and the executive regulations have to be interpreted now and in the future.

The Tribunal has the legal power to indicate the defects and gaps that must be removed from the laws to ensure the cohesiveness of the legal system. As the Tribunal's chairman said, this function was developed on a larger scale last year and provided the impetus for activities by other state agencies.

Such an impetus was also provided by the fact that a civic body, which questioned the solutions proposed by a legal act, applied for a verdict. The top and central administrative agencies continue to respond to the Tribunal's work by increasingly rapid and full analyses of questioned regulations and by changing or rescinding them if the charges against them are confirmed. This makes it possible to more quickly achieve the goal of bringing legal regulations in line with the Constitution and other laws.

The Tribunal knows no victors and no vanquished. The law and legality are victors in every case under consideration. The chairman of the Tribunal said that we should evaluate the effectiveness of its activities only from this viewpoint.

Central Statistics Issues February Figures

AU211151 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Mar 88 p 2

[Staff Report: "The Central Office of Statistics on Production Results in February"]

[Text] February's economic results in the basic sectors of production were better than the results in February 1987.

The production of industry and construction and public-sector freight increased. The results of imports and exports, especially in trade with the second payment area countries, were more favorable.

More apartments were turned over for use and the procurement of milk and livestock was greater. February's economic results were better than in February 1987 because of a milder winter and because February had 29 days.

The production of the public-sector industry sold in constant prices was 5.3 percent higher than in February 1987, the production of extracting industries having increased 2.2 percent and of processing industries 5.6 percent. In the first 2 months of 1988, sold production was 8.2 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. The results achieved by the building materials industry increased 29.8 percent, the transportation equipment industry 15 percent, the chemical industry 14 percent, the iron industry 12.9 percent, the precision industry 12.2 percent, the electrotechnical and electronic industry 11.3 percent, the machine-building industry 10.2 percent, the timber industry 9.9 percent, the fuel industry 9.1 percent, the clothing industry 4 percent, the

food industry 2.9 percent, and the coal industry 0.2 percent. The production of the energy industry decreased 1.1 percent, but this was because of the decreased needs of users.

In terms of sold production, the progress of the Central Annual Plan for 1988 amounted to 16.4 percent, whereas in January and February 1987 it amounted to 15.7 percent.

The centralized procurement of slaughter animals amounted to 215,000 tonnes in February and was 3 percent larger compared with February 1987. However, in comparison with January and February 1987, 384,300 tonnes were procured this January and February, which was a drop of 4.2 percent. The procurement of milk was 5.8 percent higher. The sale of industrial fodder increased 7.7 percent and its stocks increased 40 percent.

The production of construction-assembly enterprises was in constant prices 12.5 percent higher in February than in February 1987 and 30.3 percent higher in January and February taken together. The progress in the implementation of the Central Annual Plan's tasks for 1988 amounted to 13.3 percent in January and February of this year, compared with 10.7 percent last year.

In February the public-sector construction trades completed 4,400 apartments totaling 260,500 square meters and in January and February 6,800 apartments totaling 399,300 square meters were completed. Compared with February 1987, the building industry completed 730 apartments more, which was a 19 percent higher than in February 1987, but compared with January and February 1987, it completed 151 fewer apartments or 2.2 percent less. At the same time, the surface of the apartments handed over for use was by 2.6 percent larger. On the other hand, the number of apartments under construction in February was 4 percent lower than in February 1987 and amounted to 164,200.

Foreign trade results were relatively favorable, and trade with the first and second payment areas tended to increase. Compared with February 1987, exports increased 9.7 percent and imports 17 percent, exports to and imports from the first payment area having increased 14.3 and 15 percent, respectively. In February, exports to and imports from the second payment area increased in constant prices 18 and 19.1 percent, respectively. In February the ratio of export and import prices was also favorable in trade with the two payment areas.

Internal trade's retail sales calculated in current prices were decisively higher. Compared with January and February 1987, the indexes for January and February of this year amounted to 41.3 and 47.8 percent, respectively.

The overall data shows that, compared with 1987, the national economy's performance in January and February 1988 was relatively good, but that it is still impossible to determine whether the present rate of increase is permanent and whether the present results can be considered as decisive for the entire year. One reason for this is that it is very difficult to compare the economy's present conditions with those in 1987.

Grand National Assembly Session Set for 30 Mar

AU232056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 23 Mar 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/03/1988—Under a decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the seventh session of the ninth Grand National Assembly (the parliament) is called on March 30, 1988.

Ceausescu Greets Pakistan's Ziaul Haq

AU250949 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 88 p 5

[Message From President Nicolae Ceausescu to Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq: "On the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan"]

[Text] To General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamabad,

On the national day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, I take particular pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, warm greetings and best wishes for good health and personal happiness.

I express my belief that the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to develop in the spirit of the agreements we reached during our meetings in Islamabad and Bucharest.

I take this opportunity to convey to the friendly Pakistani people wishes for progress, peace, and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

Ceausescu Greets Uruguay CP Leader Arismendi

AU241744 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romania 21 Mar 88 p 5

["To Comrade Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Uruguay," birthday message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] To Comrade Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Uruguay,

On the occasion of your birthday, I extend to you warmest greetings and wishes for a long life and for new successes in the activity you carry out at the helm of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties will also continue to develop in the future, for the well-being of our countries and people, and for the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Official Summer Time To Begin 27 Mar

AU241701 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1619 GMT 24 Mar 88

["Official Summer Time Begins in Romania"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/3/1988—According to the regulations in force the official summer time will begin throughout the territory of Romania Sunday 27 March and last until 25 September. Hence, on the night of Saturday to Sunday, the clock will be set ahead by one hour so that midnight become 1.00 a.m. Like every year, the working hours of the economic, social and cultural-artistic units in all parts of the country remain unchanged. The timetable of the domestic railway passenger services is unchanged and the international railway traffic will be correlated to that of the neighbouring countries. Also unchanged is the timetable of TAROM's home and international flights.

Presidency Statement on Economic Situation

LD250035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 24 Mar 88

["SFRY Presidency Statement on Political and Economic Situation"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG)—Within its duties stemming from Article 313, paragraph 2 of the SFRY Constitution that, in order to achieve the equality of the nations and nationalities, entrusts it with the task of harmonizing the common interests of the republics and autonomous provinces in line with their responsibilities in carrying out the rights and duties of the federation, the SFRY Presidency met to assess the current political and economic situation in the country. They also examined Yugoslavia's international position and, in particular, considered the topical issues of realizing, safeguarding, and harmonizing the interests of the nations and nationalities, of the working people and citizens, and assessed the functioning of the federal organs.

A preliminary discussion on these issues was conducted at a consultative meeting on 19 and 20 February and 11 March 1988. The meeting was attended by the presidents of the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces, the president of the SFRY Assembly, and the president of the FEC, as well as the SFRY Presidency members.

It was unanimously agreed that any further deterioration in the economic and political situation must be halted and negative tendencies in the economy interrupted to create the conditions for a definite positive turnabout this year. With this in view, an agreement has been reached on the main directions of our common and coordinated activity in tackling the most topical economic and political problems of the country. In line with their constitutional and legal position and role, the most responsible political and state organs of the federation, the republics, and the provinces stand to bear greatest and most direct responsibility for organizing coordinated and efficient joint activity.

With these as its points of departure, the Presidency, at its 23 March 1988 session, adopted the following:

Standpoints and Conclusions

I. [Roman one] In the SFRY Presidency's view, in order to pull out of the present crisis and, in particular, in order to halt the decline in and revitalize production, to curb inflation and further advance foreign economic relations, and in order to increase exports and foreign currency earnings, it is necessary to:

1. Urgently draw up and adopt a program of measures and activities to go into force after the temporary intervention measures are lifted under an agreement in principle that they should not be continued. The program must proceed from existing commitments to adhere to economic laws and to consolidate the market character of economic operation and to radically reduce the amount of state regulations in the economy and on the market and to discontinue the dominant role of politics in the economy.

The FEC is tasked with speeding up the work on drawing up and enforcing the program with the active involvement of the executive councils in the republics and provinces. Measures it proposes should be verified by organizations of associated labor.

2. The solution to key problems of the development of the socioeconomic system—which should provide the greatest long-term effects, especially in reviving economic activity, reducing inflation, and advancing exports—must be given priority in the program of work of the FEC's Commission for Reforming the Economic System. The commission's work must be as intensive as possible and with a definite deadline. The commission, together with the FEC, will draw up a list of priorities and deadlines for proposing and adopting reforms in the economic system to create the conditions for an efficient struggle for economic stabilization and more dynamic development. Proposals for new systemic solutions should be formulated and adopted promptly without waiting for the constitutional changes to come into effect except in cases of vital issues that cannot be tackled without these changes.

3. The following should be adopted over the shortest possible period:

a) Changes and amendments to the law on foreign currency dealings, thus removing the preliminary solutions;

b) New, essentially more stimulating solutions for using additional accumulation from abroad through joint investment and other forms of production links with foreign partnrs that will at the same time help to eliminate the large amount of regulation in this sphere. Political commitment is urgently needed to create wider prospects for joint investments to gain certain experience even before the constitutional changes take effect. This possibility should be verified by the SFRY Assembly.

c) An efficient program of measures to attract foreign currency remittances from our workers temporarily working abroad;

d) A more radical and comprehensive program of measures to employ and stimulate the sale of foreign currency in citizens' possession;

e) More advantageous regulations for small businesses with as few conditions and restrictions as possible. This would help speed up the development of small businesses in both the social and private sector and the development of cooperatives;

f) A tax policy conducive to economic development, including the development of small businesses, that will ensure that the burden of economic stabilization is evenly distributed and be, at the same time, an efficent instrument of social policy and of society's fight against speculation, wealth, and social differences;

g) More stimulative regulations on the pooling of labor and resources throughout all of Yugoslav territory with the priority given to the processes based on new technological programs and, by implication, to changing the economic structure.

4. When formulating and implementing measures and activities aimed at overcoming current economic problems, attention must be paid to the changes taking place in international economic relations and especially to the trends both in Europe and in the world as a whole toward creating common markets and their effect on the Yugoslav economy and its capacity to establish equal forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries.

5. Urgent steps are needed to reduce the amount of normativism and the number of regulations. This implies corresponding changes in all the laws that either hamper or restrict the autonomy of the organizations of associated labor in the economy and their ability to organize themselves in line with market relations, technological changes, and trends in the world economy. Obstacles should be removed that have prevented workers from more fully realizing their self-managing rights and achieving better economic results.

6. The reduction in all nonproduction expenditure in society is a permament task facing all social subjects. A rationalized social organization and reduced normativism will lessen the need for administration and decrease costs in all areas. At the same time scope will be created for the working people's and citizens' more direct influence.

7. Joint efforts by the FEC and the executive councils of the republics and autonomous provinces, and of other relevant organs and organizations of associated labor should produce solutions for ways of employing foreign credits to finance the construction of a road network in the country. Steps should be also taken to secure new funds for new projects.

8. As the implementation of the economic stabilization program is likely in the period ahead to exacerbate social problems, it will be necessary to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the social dimensions of the economic stabilization program and adopt a corresponding program of measures.

9. In view of the fact that the implementation of the program of measures and activities to follow the lifting of the temporary intervention measures calls for intensive political activity in order to fully mobilize all social factors responsible for its implementation, it is necessary to urgently draft a program of corresponding political activity at all levels.

II. [Roman two] In view of the fact that the envisaged improvements in and the reform of the socioeconomic system are not possible without corresponding changes in the SFRY Constitution, it will be necessary to complete the process of changes in the SFRY Constitution by the set deadline, that is, by 29 November 1988. This will enable the SFRY Assembly by the end of the year to adopt all necessary laws and economic policy for next year and, on that basis, to make improvements in the overall economic and political situation in the country.

To this end maximum efforts are needed on the part of all social factors to find the best and most adequate solutions and to make improvements in the proposed amendments in accordance with the SFRY Presidency's proposals and the fundamental principles contained in the SFRY Constitution and by taking into consideration the recommendations and suggestions made during the public debate. At the same time, the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Constitutional Issues should try, through joint efforts, to overcome controversial issues that came forward during the debate before the definitive version of the proposed amendments is made. This would make it possible for the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber and the assemblies of all the republics and provinces to adopt constitutional changes in their entirety.

Under its constitutional responsibility, the SFRY Presidency together with the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces, will consider all new proposals of considerable interest made in the course of the public debate, and will make efforts to ensure that the disagreements over individual amendments and all open issues are analyzed and overcome before the final decision is made on the proposed amendments to the SFRY Constitution.

For this reason it is necessary to ensure the maximum involvement of all social factors to find the best and the most adequate solutions and to improve to the maximum the proposed amendments, in line with the proposals of the SFRY Presidency and the fundamental principles of the SFRY Constitution. This is while observing the proposals and suggestions put forward at the public discussion that is now under way. At the same time, the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Constitutional Questions should attempt to overcome controversial issues already manifested in the course of the public discussion by joint efforts, before the final formulation of the draft amendments. This is to ensure that the constitutional changes, on the whole, are adopted by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and by the assemblies of all the republics and autonomous provinces.

In keeping with its constitutional competence and together with the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces, the SFRY Presidency will examine all important new proposals set in motion at the

public discussion and take upon itself the task of examining and overcoming the manifested discrepancies on certain amendments and open issues before the endorsement of the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution.

III [Roman three] A critical democratic dialogue with regard to seeking the best solutions in the economic policy, which is proposed and implemented by the FEC, is necessary and justified. However, individual public demands for the resignation of the FEC, which in some areas assume a character of political pressure and campaign with unacceptable and subjective motives, do damage to the overall relations in the countries, as well as Yugoslavia's activities in the world, especially with regard to the development and promotion of economic and financial cooperation with foreign partners. The constitutional principle must be observed concerning the FEC's responsibility toward the SFRY Assembly that alone, in accordance with the procedure established by the SFRY Constitution, can decide about trust in the FEC, on the basis of regular briefings on the implementation of its role, competence, and responsibility established by the SFRY Constitution and the law.

At the same time, the already begun activities in connection with the reorganization of the FEC and the federal administrative organs and their cadre consolidation should be stepped up. This is in order to coordinate them more fully with the increased tasks concerning the implementation of the program that the FEC will propose.

IV [Roman four] It is the priority task of all competent organs in the republics and autonomous provinces and the federation to achieve consent on the essential questions of the implementation and coordination of joint interests in the federation. The coordination of stands of competent organs of the republics and autonomous provinces in the SFRY Assembly and other organs of the federation is, in practice, burdened with many difficulties and, to a considerable extent, insistence upon accepting partial interests. For this reason it is of priority importance for the effectiveness of the political system and the stability of our community to remove as urgently as possible all the barriers and conditions in the process of political decisionmaking, which should further strengthen in line with the constitutional orientations. Federal organs and organs of republics and autonomous provinces are equally responsible for this.

In this connection, it is of exceptional importance to ensure cooperation and trust, both between the organs of the federation and the organs of republics and autonomous provinces, and between the organs of republics and provinces themselves, which should be ensured through as frequent and broad as possible direct contacts and a critical principled political dialogue on all open issues manifested from time to time.

For this reason it is vital, by means of effective action, to prevent affairs, the spreading of lies, intrigues, and insults that occasionally assume large proportions in the public, all this with the aim of casting doubt on the institutions of the system, especially on the federal organs and organizations, and even the Yugoslav People's Army. Competent organs in republics' autonomous provinces are the first ones to bear responsibility for preventing such activities.

The SFRY Presidency considers it exceptionally important to ensure a completely consistent functioning of state organs at all levels, within the framework of their constitutional and legal duties and responsibilities, in order to ensure constitutionality and legality, the legal protection of citizens and the equality of nations and nationalities, as well as the effective opposing of every kind of nationalism and other activity against self-management and socialism.

V. [Roman five] The SFRY Presidency is only drawing attention to some most topical sociopolitical and economic problems and guidelines of their resolving. In cooperation with other organs in the federation, republics, and autonomous provinces it will continually monitor the situation and point out necessary additional tasks which the topical situation might impose.

On the basis of these stands and conclusions the SFRY Presidency, the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces will produce their own programs of operative measures and activities for the implementation of the above-mentioned priority tasks and ensure the monitoring and control of their realization.

Calls for Resignations 'Unacceptable'

LD241834 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1725 GMT 24 Mar 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's state Presidency today requested the federal government to adopt a program of economic measures as soon as possible which would be implemented after May 15 when last year's decisions on freezing prices and limiting wages becomes invalid.

The economic program should be based on respecting the market so that it can influence production growth, lowering inflation (167.4 percent at the end of last year) and increasing exports, the Yugoslav state Presidency underscored. This would radically lower the state's influence on the economy.

The Presidency also called for a program of social measures in the conditions of lowered living standards.

The Presidency requested the commission for reforming the economic system to submit concrete proposals as soon as possible. The commission was formed in late February by the Federal Government and consists of (?some) 30 politicians, headed by Premier Branko Mikulic.

The commission is to propose changes in ownership relations, the price policy, financial system and economic relations with foreign partners.

The Yugoslav state Presidency urged a liberalisation of the law on foreign investments in the country's economy and the laws on small-scale industry in the private and state sector.

The foreign-currency savings of Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad should be stimulated more as well as the sale of foreign currency to banks, the Presidency said. Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad had foreign-currency savings of 11 billion dollars in Yugoslav banks late last year.

Recalling criticism of the federal government, the Presidency set out that it was justified when it was a democratic dialogue in seeking the best solutions in the economic policy.

Certain public requests for the government to resign made as political pressure and a campaign with biased motives were deemed unacceptable.

LCY Committee Assesses Leadership Role

LD2506172 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2142 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG)—The distancing of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) from the state will determine whether the present society will progress or sink deeper in crisis, it was assessed today at a meeting of an LCY leadership committee.

A session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for the Development of the LCY and for cadre policy showed that the party cannot act from the positions of power since this jeopardizes self-management, the basic production relationship in the country. It was also stressed that the characteristic feature of each state, to alienate itself from the working class, including the socialist state, inevitably turns the state from a tool of the worker into the worker's master.

In order that the LCY prevent both forms of alienation of the state, it must act as a subject of political control over the state, it was stated.

At the time of the adoption of its current programme in 1958, the (?LCY) stressed the principle of separating the party from the state.

Several commission members noted that it is not good that party leaders are often members of state bodies. Opinions were voiced also that the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency should not be a member of the state presidency. The LCY should continue to support the election of its members to leadership posts, but in competition with others and trough force of argument and knowledge, and not as a result of party membership, [words indistinct].

The session also noted that even the strongest critics of present conditions in Yugoslavia do not see an alternative to the LCY, the sole force that can bring the society out of the crisis.

'Infallibility' of Politicians Assailed

AU2414360 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 88 p 2

[Dragoljub Zarkovic commentary: "The Philosophy of the Alternative"]

[Text] Twice in a period of a month, the idea has arisen that alternative methods be applied to two important social matters—at this moment we would say the most important. It was first suggested that a group of economists put forward their program of changes in the economic system and, at the end of last week, that a group of lawyers formulate their version of constitutional changes.

This second proposal was suggested by Dr Nikola Viskovic at a meeting in the Serbian Academy of Arts and Science, remaining faithful to the stance taken in Kumrovec in 1982 when he said in his paper on "The State of the Science of Law": "In all class formations as well as, unfortunately, under the conditions of modern socialist revolutions, dogmatism, that is, the understanding and justification of human behavior and decisions according to the principle of authority, has been and still is the main tool of judicial (and politicological) thinking. Instead of comprehension that reveals the essential relationships of interests and power, that demystifies illusions and actively evaluates and offers alternatives for the development of political-legal relations and normative solutions, political-legal science continues to be primarily descriptive and valueless, and an instrumentalized formal adaptation of the subjects of social power and an interpretation of legal and political acts, that is, passive technical knowledge about the narrowest portion of the political-legal superstructure that is mostly dependent on the particular interests and voluntarism of owners and the authorities."

Viskovic's assessments also hold true for the situation in economic science and especially for the period of "theoretical exertion of all strengths" in order to give a veneer of knowledge to the hazy theory of an economy based on consensus. At a time of an illusory prosperity, the offering of alternatives seemed like heresy, but today, obviously, things have changed and the situation itself

demands a shift from "formal adaptation and interpretation" to the active evaluation and offering of alternatives that do not depend on particular interests and the voluntarism of the authorities.

Of course, the "authorities" have not yet made an announcement on these proposals: Bozo Kovac, president of the SFRY Assembly Internal Policy Committee, has not yet received a response from Marjan Rozic, president of the SFRY Assembly, on the fate of the initiative that a group of economists in this chamber presents their vision of a way out of the crisis, and it is difficult to believe that more attention will be paid to Viskovic's proposal, which has been heard in the Serbian Academy of Arts and Science and is supported by participants in the meeting.

Like a very precise barometer, this "alternative philosophy" indicates at least a few things. First of all, the fact that one model of decisionmaking in the narrow, formal channels of predominantly political commissions embellished with expertise that is often insufficiently voiced has, because of its own opportunistic attitudes toward the will of politics, been exhausted and compromised.

At the same time, these initiatives indicate an aspiration to break the monopoly of the political factor over the entire technology of comprehension and changing reality, and fit pretty well into the popular question: Could we be pulled out of the crisis by those who led us into it? Of course, this is regardless of who had concrete political authority at a particular time. We are talking about the fact that under the pressure of the crisis, the general public is suspicious of those holding political posts, despite the fact that they might have had "nothing to do with" the moves that led us into this situation.

On the other hand, the factors of political decisionmaking have put a heavy load on their back under which, according to the laws of physics, the back has to bend. Their aspiration to prove the role of subjective forces in areas that require more objective analysis is eliminating good aspects of every good type of political decisionmaking. We are talking about the fact that there are no politics without the selecting of the best solution, and in the variant where the solutions are sought only under the hat of politics, through its direct and increasing involvement, the choice is being reduced to sheer acceptance.

The politicians have taken it as their right—or have burdened themselves with the responsibility—to notice the problem, and to reveal, analyze, and suggest solutions, without ever questioning their competence, knowledge, and even creative abilities. Instead of selecting solutions, they fabricate them, stamp them with their own trade mark, and are finally called upon to implement them. In this kind of technological chain of decisionmaking, the only thing they are left with is to believe in their own infallibility, explaining the daily rejection of this belief with the wickedness of objective circumstances and subjective rascals.

Acknowledging the basic democracy, on the other hand, presupposes that the people are not Buridan's donkey, which would die from hunger and thirst because it could not choose between a haystack and a bucket of water since it could not decide whether to eat or drink first. In other words, the well-meaning public's ability to choose the best alternative should be trusted more.

Dizdarevic Speaks on Constitutional Changes

LD250639 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Sarajevo, March 24 (TANJUG)—Solution of the economic and social crisis in Yugoslavia is not possible without radical and fundamental changes in the economic system, which requires changes in the Constitution, Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Raif Dizdarevic stated today.

Taking part in a discussion on constitutional changes in the socialist alliance of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in Sarajevo today, Dizdarevic said that the Yugoslav state presidency had taken the position that it was necessary for the instituted proceedings for changes in the Constitution to be concluded by November 29 of this year as originally envisaged. That, as Dizdarevic specified, would enable the Assembly of Yugoslavia to adopt also all other necessary laws, on the basis of which the overall economic and political situation in the country is to be improved.

Raif Dizdarevic, for many years Yugoslav foreign secretary, who will in May take over as president of the Yugoslav State Presidency, set out that the work on constitutional changes must be coupled with work on concrete proposals for changes in the economic system, without which he said it was not possible to adopt "the highly needed measures" for overcoming the economic crisis and stagnation.

The ranking Yugoslav official urged that the entire process be stepped up, since "time works against us", as he said. Dizdarevic underlined that the changes were being made in order to strengthen unity and equality in Yugoslavia.

It is, therefore, especially important to conduct a broad democratic discussion. Everything that the public discussion shows must be followed with the utmost attention, Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Dizdarevic said.

Drawing attention to the differing opinions heard to date about constitutional changes, from the opinions according to which everything needs to be changed to those which reject any changes, Dizdarevic said that it was particularly important that the public discussion in the multi-national Yugoslav community be characterized by mutual acknowledgement, tolerance, respect and understanding.

Militiamen Refuse Pay as Protest
AU241547 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 88 p 12

[N.S. report: "Militiamen Also Refuse Their Salaries"]

[Text] Zivinice, 22 Mar—About 150 employees in the Zivinice Communal Assembly, the Geodetic Administration, the Incomes Office, the Secretariat for Urbanism, the Local Communes Department, and the communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, have not yet accepted their personal incomes for February. Militiamen of the Zivinice communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, who earn around 150,000 dinars a month, are also on the list of those who have expressed their dissatisfaction in this way. We have unofficially discovered that only the secretary of the communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the chief, and the commander of the militia accepted their incomes while the other employees refused to do the same.

Summer Time Set To Start 27 Mar
TB241630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 23 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 23 March (TANJUG)—Summer time will start at 0200 hours [0100 GMT] on 27 March this year. At 0200 hours on Saturday the clocks should be turned one hour ahead.

This is the sixth year that we have been coordinating time with Europe, since the adoption of the law in 1982. So far the "management" of time has proved to have numerous benefits, from more comfortable transport communications to the saving of electricity.

Stanic Discusses Bomb at Swiss Embassy
LD241521 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1437 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG)—The Swiss authorities' tolerant attitude towards the subversive-terrorist activity of small groups of anti-Yugoslav emigres in that country created conditions for the attempted terrorist attack on the Yugoslav Embassy in Bern on March 15 this year, Yugoslav Government Spokesman, Ambassador Aleksander Stanic stated today.

Addressing a regular news conference, Stanic said that the planting of an explosive device outside the main entrance to the Yugoslav Embassy in Bern was obviously aimed at carrying out a terrorist attack on that diplomatic mission, with the aim of inflicting material damages and endangering human lives. That would have happened, as Stanic said, had not the embassy staff on time discovered the camouflaged explosive device and called in Swiss police experts to defuse it.

Recalling that the Swiss side's attention had a number of times been drawn to the activity of the anti-Yugoslav emigration in that country, Ambassador Stanic said that the same was done after the attempted terrorist attack on the Yugoslav Embassy in Bern in a protest note delivered to the Swiss Ambassador in Belgrade.

The Yugoslav public rightly expects that, after the latest striking evidence of the terrorist intentions of the anti-Yugoslav emigre groups, the Swiss authorities will take the necessary measures to suppress their activity, Yugoslav Government spokesman Stanic said in conclusion.

Upcoming Gorbachev-Reagan Summit Examined
LD242332 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] It is now already certain that President Reagan will visit Moscow from 29 May to 2 June. So far this is all that is known about the proceedings and outcome of Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Washington, where he had talks with his counterpart, George Shultz, and President Reagan on relations between the two countries, the 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, regional problems, and human rights. However, it can be concluded with a great deal of confidence that the Washington dialogue was not wasted, that some progress was achieved from the viewpoint of the formulation of the second missile agreement, and that there are good prospects for its signing during Reagan's visit to Moscow.

Let us recall, Reagan and Gorbachev have met three times so far, in Geneva, in Reykjavik, and on 7 December 1987 in Washington, when the two leaders signed the agreement on scrapping intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. The Moscow meeting will, most likely, be their last because, as is known, President Reagan will be leaving the White House at the end of this year. If, as is supposed, his successor were to be the present vice president, George Bush, it will be very likely that Soviet-U.S. summit contacts will be continued, and that there will be more important agreements between the two countries, both in the sphere of nuclear and conventional disarmament and other topical problems.

Confirmation for this can be found in the almost equal amount of interest of the two superpowers in, as much as the present circumstances permit, the promotion of mutual relations and, again depending on the two countries' interest, a greater involvement in removing all those numerous barriers that stand in the way of building better mutual trust.

The Moscow dialogue between Reagan and Gorbachev, judging by its importance, should exceed the previous three meetings if one assumes, of course, that nothing happens meanwhile which could spoil the present favorable atmosphere in U.S.-Soviet relations. In any case, the very fact that everything is proceeding according to the preset program on the negotiating agenda between Washington and Moscow gives us the right to expect

from Reagan-Gorbachev's fourth meeting fresh breakthrough on the plan of improving Soviet-U.S. relations and resolving accumulated problems, both in relations between the two countries and on a wider international level.

Of course, one should not get carried away by illusions and believe that everything will go so smoothly, because it is well known that there is a great deal more that is separating than linking in relations between the two superpowers, as well as in relations between the two rival blocs. But, on the other hand, the process of detente, which began as early as during the first Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva, will be difficult to stop without causing serious disturbances both in relations between the two countries and on a broader internaitonal level, which would be highly dangerous.

Presidency Assesses Balkan Ministers Meeting

LD240936 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1754 GMT 23 Mar 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)—The recent Belgrade meeting of Balkan countries' foreign ministers inaugurated a new organised process of cooperation and strengthening trust in the Balkans, closer linking and greater stability in the region, Yugoslavia's State Presidency assessed today.

The Presidency assessed as extremely significant the fact that full agreement was achieved in adopting a joint statement which expresses the firm orientation to develop mutilateral cooperation and strengthen mutual relations in the Balkans.

The Presidency underscored the significance of the achieved level of agreement on the continuity of the political dialogue opened at the Belgrade meeting as well as the achieved concrete agreements on multilateral cooperation in various areas of common interest to the Balkan countries.

The first meeting of Balkan countries foreign ministers in Belgrade will have a favorable effect on promoting bilateral relations and good-neighbor cooperation, the Presidency assessed. It underscored the need of Yugoslavia's further active participation in all areas of multilateral cooperation which are of common interest to the Balkan countries.

Stanic Says SFRY Supports CSSR Proposal

LD241541 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1259 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia supports the Czechoslovak initiative for establishing the so-called confidence zone in Europe, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Ambassador Aleksander Stanic said today.

Addressing a regular press conference here, Stanic recalled that Yugoslavia supports in principle all initiatives seeking to strengthen confidence and security in the world.

Tirana Daily's Comment on Gorbachev Visit Noted

AU241251 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
23 Mar 88 p 6

[TANJUG report: "Tirana Was the Only Exception"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar—The visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Yugoslavia was covered by some 700 foreign correspondents. They were all of one mind in assessing the talks and the new declaration as having not only great bilateral but also broader international significance.

Reviewing the new declaration, newspapers, press agencies, and radio and television stations throughout the world point to the previous Yugoslav-Soviet documents, the events of 1948, and Gorbachev paying tribute to Josip Broz Tito.

In contrast to all the positive tones that prevail in the international press, the words of the Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT sound dissonant and anachronistic. After quoting Gorbachev's assessment of the Belgrade and Moscow declarations, Albanian daily says that those declarations, "as is known, mark the final and public reconciliation between Khruschevite and Yugoslav revisionists."

The AWP organ goes even further in its "revelation" of Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia, asserting that, by laying a wreath on Tito's grave, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary "showed not only his personal respect for and obligations to the former LCY president, but also the Soviet party's obligations to him."

Reproaching Gorbachev for "failing to specify" Soviet obligations, the commentary says the following: "It is clear that this applies to the support given to Khruschev in the counterrevolutionary process of restoring capitalism in the Soviet Union, in attacks and the malicious campaign against Stalin, as well as in rapprochement with American imperialism."

"As a way to repay the debt," the Tirana newspaper continues, Gorbachev "found it appropriate to attack Stalin and the Cominform from Belgrade for unmasking Yugoslav revisionism 40 years ago."

Finally, ZERI I POPULLIT says that Gorbachev "saw a socialism that has points of contact with his socialism only where both have stopped and been unsuccessful."

No comment is needed on the Albanian newspaper's words.